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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 126 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941 PRICE ONE ANNA

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Pacifist Parades Outside White House

America And War

ROOSEVELT'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Historic Pronouncement Will Be Broadcast In Fifteen Languages

NEW YORK, May 27.

While pickets of Pacifist organisations parade outside the White House, the President is closeted inside with Judge Roseman of New York and Robert Sherwood, the author of "There shall be no night" putting the finishing touches to his historic speech.

An unusual feature of the broadcast is that President Roosevelt will speak in front of Latin-American diplomats and Cabinet Ministers and 300 specially invited guests.

WILL HE CLARIFY WAR ISSUE.

No reliable inkling as to the contents of the speech can be gathered anywhere, but it is generally agreed that the President has an unique opportunity to weld American public opinion solidly behind him, if he clarifies the war issue for the people. If he fails to do this, then unquestionably disunion and uncertainty will grow and it will be difficult later to mould public opinion to the point where it will be ready for prompt and decisive action.

The speech on the short wave will be broadcast in fifteen languages in addition to English, Arabic, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Czechoslovak, Greek, Serb, Croat, Norwegian, Rumanian. Bulgarian, Spanish and Portuguese.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT WILL LEAVE NO DOUBT

WASHINGTON, May 27.

White House Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early told reporters that President Roosevelt would extend his "Fireside Talk" arranged for 02-30 till 03-00 G.M.T. on Wednesday by an extra fifteen minutes.

"I think you can say that by Wednesday morning, there could no longer be any doubt in regard to what the national policy of this Government is. I think I shall just stand on that," he said.

Mr. Early who again offered no discouragement to reports that the address will probably be one of the most significant that President Roosevelt ever delivered, refused to discuss the possible contents and said that it had been revised until it reached a point where extra time beyond the original half-hour was needed.

Mr. Early said that President Roosevelt's regular Press Conference to-day had been cancelled in order to allow President Roosevelt more time for last minute work on the address. He said that President Roosevelt was endeavouring to digest as many as possible of the twelve thousand to fourteen thousand messages sent to the White House daily.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"Bismarck" Torpedoed To Her Doom

STORY OF EXCITING CHASE OF NEWEST NAZI BATTLESHIP

THE German News Agency admits the loss of the German battleship "Bismarck."

The news of the sinking of "Bismarck" spread like wild fire round London. Scenes of great enthusiasm took place on the Stock Exchange were it had a tonic effect.

"Bismarck" was first struck by torpedoes from "Ark Royal" aircraft and then heavily hit by gunfire.

HOW "BISMARCK" WAS SUNK

"Bismarck" was sunk at 11-00 this morning. This announcement was made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, to-day speaking at a luncheon in London to-day. "Ark Royal aircraft", said the first Lord, 'put two torpedoes into "Bismarck" last night and this morning other torpedo bombers from that ship joined other officers and men of the Royal Navy in putting the finishing touches to "Bismarck."

Last Message From "Bismarck"

"Ship incapable of manoeuvres. We will fight to the last shell." This message was flashed from the "Bismarck" to the German High Gommand by the chief of the fleet, Admiral Luetjens before the German warship went to her doom, says a Berlin message.

Giving an account of "Bismarck's" engagement, the German news agency says that "Bismarck" had her speed reduced by a hit forward. A torpedo-hit during an air attack on May 24 again reduced the speed of the vessel. Four hundred seamiles west of Brest on May 26, towards 9 o'clock in the evening "Bismarck" was again hit by two aerial torpedoes, which broke her screw and rudder.

About three hours later Admiral Luetjens sent the message quoted above to the German High Command.

"Ark Royal" Torpedo Does It

The "Bismarck" and the new German eight inch cruiser "Prinz Eugen" were spotted leaving Bergen last Thursday. The British Admiralty got busy and intercepting the vessels came within sight of the Germans on Friday night. By dawn on Saturday the battle was joined by the battleships H. M. S. "Prince of Wales" and H. M. S. "Hood". A shot fired from 23.000 yards penetrated H. M. S. "Hood's" magazine and she blew up.

Thereafter the "Bismarck" took advantage of the bad weather and low visibility to shake off pursuit. She was again picked up by aircraft from the "Ark Royal" yesterday making for French ports. Torpedo bombers from the "Ark Royal" were speedily sent forward and at midnight the "Bismarck", struck by an aerial torpedo, was making circles when the British flotilla reached the scene and administered the "coup de grace."

Hunted By Br. Warships

Bismarck had been hunted by British warships and fleet air arm planes ever since H. M. S. "Hood" was lost in action against German naval forces in the Atlantic three days ago. Aircraft of the fleet Air Arm had scored a hit with torpedo on the already damaged Bismarck.

Bismarck is of 35,000 tons and was put into commission last November. At the time of her launching, Hitler was present. She was stated by the Germans to be unsinkable. She carries eight 15-inch guns with an estimated speed of about 30 knots. Nothing had been heard of her until her dramatic appearance at the end of last week. Now, three days later, the Germans' flew and most powerful battleship is at the bottom of the sea.

Brilliant Strategiial Movement

Interception of the German battleship "Bismarck" by British forces was the result of a brilliant strategical movement. It is learned in London that the "Bismarck" had been hidden in a Norwegian port and last Thursday it was discovered that she had put to sea. The problem was to cover all the possible routes which the "Bismarck" might take and skilful staff work led to her discovery late on Friday.

Why the "Bismarck" put to sea is still unknown but she is Germany's newest and most powerful warship, and it is doubtful if she would have been risked in a minor operation.

Admiralty Communique

The sinking of the German battleship 'Bismarck' has now been officially announced by the Admiralty in a communique reading "the German battleship 'Bismarck' has been sunk by our naval forces. The details of the operations will be announced as soon as possible."—Reuter.

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO "PRINCE OF WALES"

LONDON, May 27.

"The Prince of Wales" also received slight damage in the North Atlantic operations, according to an Admiralty 'communique.'—Reuter.

JAPAN WANTS NO BR. 'NAVICERTS'

Tokio Foreign Office Spokesman's Reasons

TOKIO, May 27.

Japan on principle refuses to recognise British "navicerts" stated the Deputy Foreign Office spokesman to-day.

He stated that 92 Japanese ships mentioned in a British announcement at a Sanfrancisco last week had been blacklisted because they "failed to co-operate with the British authorities by applying for 'navicerts'".

The spokesman added: "It applies not only to the ninety-two ships in question but also to all other Japanese ships that do not apply to the British authorities for "navicerts."

It was announced in Sanfrancisco last Friday that the British Government would "impose all disabilities in their power on the trading of eleven large Japanese tankers and 81 smaller ships operating in the pacific. It was also reported in America that this action might have been due to refuelling of German ships by Japanese tankers in the Pacific.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CONSULATE OFFICIAL ARRESTED

KARACHI, May 27.

Mr. Abdul Khalique, formerly Municipal Councillor and at present employed in the Japanese Consulate, Karachi, was arrested by the Punjab Police at Hoshiarpur station from a second class compartment, while proceeding to the Punjab. The arrest was effected under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Issue Of Battle Of Crete Hangs In Balance

Br. DEFENCES PENETRATED

Hand-To-Hand Fighting Continues Unabated In Crete

CAIRO, May 27.

German troops in the area west of Canea in Crete launched another attack yesterday evening which enlarged their penetration into British defences necessitating withdrawal of British troops to positions in the rear, states to-day's British Middle East Army 'communique.'

German reinforcements continue to reach the island by air and heavy fighting is continuing, adds the 'communique.'

More Enemy Troops Landed

More German troops were landed in Crete by air, states a Middle East communique.

There is no change in the situation at Heraklion and Retmo.

Under the cover of intensive air bombing the Germans, after the arrival of air borne reinforcements, delivered a strong attack on the Malemi area west of Canea and at the cost of heavy casualties penetrated our position.

The New Zealanders counter-attacked and severe fighting continues.

Heavy R. A. F. Attacks

The British air force continued to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in Crete yesterday, states to-day's R. A. F. Middle East 'communique'.

Five troop carrying planes laden with troops were shot down during a highly successful attack at Malemi and a number of other J. U. 52's were shot down. Three British fighters failed to return.

British fighters also attacked about hundred J. U. 52's closely concentrated on the ground at Malemi, inflicting heavy damage. At dusk, R.A.F. bombers renewed the attack in the same area and set fire to several enemy aircraft on the ground.

During the previous night, a heavy attack was carried out on the beaches and aerodromes by British bombers.

Heavy Cost Of Nazi Bid

In authoritative circles in London it is pointed out that the penetration by the enemy in the Malemi area must be regarded as serious, but how serious depends on the success of the British counter-attack and on the depth of the enemy's penetration, neither of which facts are yet known in London. It is obvious that the Germans are trying to get Canea and Suda Bay, where is the best anchorage of the island. The enemy has already suffered very heavy casualties in this bid. It is considered that the Germans have already had setback, since there is little doubt that they did not anticipate such strong resistance and it is believed that the battle has already cost the Germans considerably more in men, machines and material than they had hoped would have been necessary to complete the operations which are, of course, by no means complete.

No Tanks Yet

It seems that contrary to yesterday's unconfirmed reports, the Germans have not yet succeeded in landing any tanks.

Despite the ferocity of the German military and air attack in Crete, where hand-to-hand fighting continues unabated, civilian casualties are comparatively light. Women, children and old men were evacuated beforehand to the hills, which offered excellent pro-

(Continued on Page 7 ●

Loss Of "Bismarck" Ensures Br. Mastery Of Northern Seas

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill made a brief review of the war in Crete, Iraq, and the Atlantic. He also announced that no conscription will be imposed on Ulster.

MASTERY OF SEAS

Referring to the great naval battle which has resulted in the sinking of "Bismarck", Mr. Churchill said:

"Bismarck" must be regarded as the most powerful enemy battleship as she is the newest enemy battleship and the striking of her from the German navy is a very definite simplification of the task of maintaining effective mastery of the northern seas and maintenance of the northern blockade.

BATTLE OF CRETE

Referring to Crete Mr. Churchill said:

"The battle in Crete has now lasted a week. The battle swayed backwards and forwards with indescribable fury at Canea and equally fiercely although on a smaller scale at Rethymno and Heraklion. Claims even more exaggerated than usual have been made by the German and Italian wireless which it has not hitherto been thought expedient to deny.

REINFORCEMENTS

"Reinforcements of men and supplies have reached and are reaching General Freyborg's forces and at this moment the issue of the magnificent resistance hangs in the balance. However the decision of the battle may go, the stubborn defence of Crete, one of the important outposts of Egypt, will always rank high in the military and naval annals of the British Empire."

LONDON, May 27.

A full measure of the dramatic characterised a statement by Mr. Churchill at question time in the House of Commons.

After announcing British naval losses in the Mediterranean and of H. M. S. "Hood" in the Atlantic, the Prime Minister gave a description of "Hood's" battle with the "Bismarck" and the latter's consort, but at the end of the statement he had not learnt the definite news of the sinking of "Bismarck" and had to intervene later to announce the great news.

Battle For Crete

The Prime Minister declared: "The battle in Crete has now lasted a week. During the whole time, our troops were subjected, on an intense and continuous scale, to air attacks to which owing to geographical conditions, our air force has only been able to make very limited but very gallant counter-point. The fighting has been most bitter and severe and the enemy's losses upto the present have been much heavier than ours. We have not, however, been able to prevent other descents of airborne troops to reinforce the enemy and the weight of this attack has grown daily. The battle swayed backwards and forwards with indescribable fury at Canea and equally fiercely, although on a smaller scale at Rethymno and Heraklion.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES

Claims even more exaggerated than usual have been made by the German and Italian wireless, which it has not hitherto been thought expedient to deny. We have lost the cruisers "Gloucester" and "Fiji" and four destroyers "Juno", "Greyhound", "Kelly" and "Kashmir". By far the greater part of their crews have been saved. Two battleships and several other cruisers have been damaged, either by hits or near misses, but not seriously and all will soon be in action again and some are already at sea.

The Mediterranean Fleet is today relatively stronger compared to the Italian Navy than before the battle of Cape Matapan. There is no question, whatever of our naval position in the Eastern Mediterranean having been prejudicially affected (Cheers). Reinforcements of men and supplies have reached and are reaching Gen. Freyberg's forces and at this moment the issue of the magnificent resistance hangs in the balance.

ENEMY TROOPS DROWNED.

Hitherto the Royal Navy has prevented any landing of a seaborne expedition, although a few

(Continued on page 7)

CHURCHILL SEES KING

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Churchill was received in audience at Buckingham Palace by His Majesty the King to-day.—Reuter.

AXIS ADVANCE INTO EGYPT

But British Troops Slow Down Progress: No Change In Tobruk Situation

CAIRO, May 27.

The British Middle East Army 'communique' reports no change in the situation at Tobruk.

In the Sollum area, small enemy columns again crossed the frontier and advanced several miles eastwards. Although temporarily giving ground, our forward troops are successfully harassing and slowing down the advance of these columns.

In the lakes area of Abyssinia the Imperial troops are engaged in clearing the battlefield and in rounding up scattered remnants of the Italian forces in this region.

In other sectors, heavy rain is temporarily impeding the progress of operations.

In Iraq there is no change in the situation.—Reuter.

TWO BRIGADE COMMANDERS CAPTURED

LONDON, May 27.

According to reports from Abyssinia during the enemy counter-attack at Chelga which was repulsed the enemy lost 150 Italians killed and the Imperial troops captured 350 Italian and African prisoners.

A Nairobi message says:—

British troops have been actively patrolling from Soddu in Southern Abyssinia and have captured a complete group of artillery with eight guns, according to an Official 'communique.'

In addition to the two Divisional Commanders captured with their staff at Soddu, it is now learned that two Brigade Commanders and six Colonels have also been captured.—Reuter.

BEER STORE HIT

CAIRO, May 27.

While the Western Desert is fairly quiet, an interesting picture of the life in Tobruk was given by an eye-witness recently returned.

Despite frequent bombings there are still great many livable buildings in Tobruk where only troops and no civilians can be seen. There is plenty of food and beer and the troops enjoy swimming.

The most dangerous spots are at the edge of the perimeter and in Tobruk itself where the Germans come bombing and machine-gunning at lunch times and in the evenings.

The vehicles and planes are widely scattered to avoid bombing, but little molested.

"There was a tragic moment when a beer store was hit by a bomb but not much damage was done and there were scores of willing volunteers for salvage work".

JAWAHAR TO BE RELEASED?

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, May 27.

I understand fairly reliably from Pt. Nehru's relations here that Pt. Jawaharlal is to be shortly released from jail.

Sir T. B. Sapru, who arrived here yesterday, does not seem hopeful about the political situation.

No Conscription For Ulster

But Northern Ireland Is Anxious To Aid Britain In Every Way

London, May 27. Conscription for Northern Ireland has been dropped.

"In his wisdom, Mr. Churchill has decided against conscription in Northern Ireland. Nevertheless he will continue to receive just the same help and support from Ulster people as if he had decided otherwise."

Lord Glentoran, Northern Ireland Minister of Agriculture, made this statement to-day after Mr. Churchill's announcement.

He continued: "Reports in many quarters have led the public to believe that there was some mystery about the question of conscription of Ulster and that it was a political move by the Northern Ireland Government. Neither view is correct."

Lord Glentoran said that the facts were that Mr. Churchill asked the Premier of Ulster to come over and give his views on the matter to the British Cabinet. Ulster was anxious to help in the war in every way including conscription.—Reuter.

SANCTITY OF U. S. INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Naval Vessels To Exercise Broad Discretion

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Legislation to allow commands of individual naval vessels to exercise broad discretion in properly maintaining the sanctity of international waters of the United States is requested from Congress by Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy. The intention is to supplement their authority and control.

Stiff penalties are provided for any ship ignoring orders of a responsible naval officer.—Reuter.

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Shri Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer.—Wanted—Lady Teachers, preferably trained (1) Graduate in Mathematics, (2) Graduate in Geography, (3) Graduate in Urdu. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable to the Manager—Jyoti Swarup Gupta, Advocate, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (14617)

Wanted 30 Apprentices for our Works at Jamshedpur, Tatanagar, in "B & C" grade only, starting salary Rs. 25|50 and Rs. 20|45. Apprentices for "B" grade must be experienced watchmaker, "C" grade must be educated and capable to do hard work on Drilling and Pressing Machines, etc. for Prespectus and prescribed Application Forms apply within 10 days to the Managing Agents, Indian Clock Mfg., Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur Tatanagar. Prospectus and Application Forms also can be had against Re. 1|- from our Regd. Office, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta. (5130)

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Applications are invited from persons possessing M.A. or M.Sc. or Honours degrees in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics or allied subjects for Fellowships (Rs 100- per month) and Scholarships (Rs. 50|- per month) for advanced studies and research in Statistics, for one year in the first instance. Preference will be given to candidates with previous experience of statistical work. Last date of application, 25th June, 1941. Prescribed forms for application can be obtained from the Hony. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta. (5145)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Soap Expert, Holding Diploma in the Manufacture of Soaps and Cosmetics with wide experience seeks responsible position. Also able to start new Industry with financial help. Apply Box No. 14611, "Bombay Chronicle"

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NOTICE.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the clerical service examination of the Military Accounts Department to be held on the 7th and 8th July, 1941, will be held also in Madras in addition to other Centres previously advertised. Applications for admission to the above examination at Madras Centre should be addressed to Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona. The last date of receiving applications from candidates for Madras and Poona Centres has been extended to 21 June, 1941.

Candidates who have appeared in the final degree examination of their Universities (in the case of Muslims Intermediate examination) and are awaiting results may also apply. Their appointment in the Department will, however, be dependent on their being declared successful in the University examination in which they have appeared.

5116

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Full particulars and the form of application may be obtained from the Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona, on application, enclosing an addressed envelope stamped with the necessary postage of annas 2.

3. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the Educational Inspector not later than 7TH JUNE, 1941.

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NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.
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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Hydraulic Engineer's Deptt.

TENDERS accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2,500/- for the "Work of Reconstructing the Collapsed Spans of Kasheli Bridge" are invited and will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on the 2nd day of July, 1941.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the work of Reconstructing the Collapsed Spans of Kasheli Bridge" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 10/- to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) E. A. NADIRSHAH.
Hydraulic Engineer.

Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Improvement Trust Building
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2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on the 18th of June, 1941.

G. W. McELHINNY,
Commissioner of Excise.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1941. (5115)

WANTED

A SISTER TUTOR for the Patna Medical College Hospital.

Salary—Rs. 200-10-2-250 plus Rs 50|- messing allowance per mensem—with rent-free accommodation in the Nurses' Home, uniform allowance of Rs. 100|- per annum.

Must be General and Midwifery trained and must have passed Sister-Tutor course from a recognised college. She should be able to teach in English as well as in Hindustani.

Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials, by the 15th of June, 1941. to—

SECRETARY,
Nurses' Selection Committee,
Bihar, (Patna Medical College Hospital)
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CERAMICS DEPARTMENT

THE DEPARTMENT offers the following:

1. B.Sc. Ceramics Technology course of three years for Intermediate in Science with Physics and Chemistry. Preference to those with Mathematics.
2. Research facilities for problems connected with the Ceramic Industry.
3. Practical Training for casual students.

Apply for prospectus and admission form to the Head of the Ceramics Department before 20th June, 1941, with -|6|- in stamps. (5054)

Public Notices

NOTICE

TENDERS for whitewashing the Institute Hostel, Servants' Quarters, etc., are invited and will be received not later than 3rd June, 1941. Forms and Conditions on payment of annas eight. Apply to the PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga Bombay 19. (5147)

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING

Our establishment will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 29th FRIDAY the 30th and SATURDAY the 31st Instant, on account of Annual Stock-taking. The Dispensing Department will remain open as usual.

POWELLS LTD.,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4 (5146)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1122 of 1939

MANGOOMAL HARGOVINDSING, a firm and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs

(1) AHMED MALA DALAL,
(2) YOOSUF MALA DALAL,
(3) HAJI ABDUL REHMAN IBRAHIM DALAL Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 6th August, 1940 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 5th June, 1941, at 4 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS

ALL THAT piece of freehold land with dwelling house thereon in the City of Ahmedabad Sub-District Northcort District, Ahmedabad, armeasuring 230 squafe yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Survey and Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad under No. 2950 of Sahapur Ward No 1 and shown on the Survey Plan No. 45 and in the Ahmedabad Municipality under Census No. 1618 of Sahapur Zilla Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HARIDAS AND CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1941.

ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA.
Commissioner.

(4929)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. YUSUF ABAHUSSEIN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of 636 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 37 of the Naigaum Estate of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North-East by fifty feet Road on the South East by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate on the South-West by Plot No. 36 of the said Estate and on the North-West by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 2076 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 13|62 Dadar Naigaum Division together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 750 Street No. 110.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1941.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (5150)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJIANI YEMUNABAI, wife of Haji Hassan Ahmed of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. KESHAV SAKHARAM SONSURKAR, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, maintenance, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Road near Matunga in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1051 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3622, New Survey No. 6|1377 and Cadastral Survey No. 434 of Mahim Division and bearing Municipal 17(G), Ward No. 4019 and Street No. 380 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the said Tulsi Pipe Road, on the West by the vacant land of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao of Dadar, on the North by the property of Amritlal Pranjiwandas and on the South partly by the property of Govind Vishnoo Divekar and partly by the property of Goverdhan Narayen.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1941

SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys

(5151)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURUSHOTAMDAS JAMNADAS JAI, DEVIDAS PURUSHOTAMDAS JAI, MANMOHANDAS PURUSHOTAMDAS JAI and MOTILAL PURUSHOTAMDAS and LAXMIDAS PURUSHOTAMDAS and PURUSHOTAMDAS JAMNADAS JAI, the last two being Trustees under the Deed of Settlement, dated the 30th March, 1932, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easements or otherwise howsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Bhai Jiwanji Lane, opposite Thakuredwar Temple without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 45, New No. A|307, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 5|8112 and Cadastral Survey No. 2133 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on the east by Prabhu Seminary School, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Bhai Jivanji Lane and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage which said property is assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 4032(1), 4032(2), 4032(3) and Street Nos. 9-11, 11A and 11B.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1941.

DIVEKAR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(5149)

Public Notices

NOTICE

FIVE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Nos. 28885|889 in the name of Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai have been LOST or DESTROYED by fire.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

M|S. LALBHAI HIRACHAND,
20, Dalal Street,
Fort, Bombay (5148)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of Khatizabai daughter of Hasanally Monomedally Dalal, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st May, 1936, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1941, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the following:

1—All that piece of Pension Tax land with dwelling houses thereon admeasuring about 2136 square yards and situate at Cadell Road, Mahim bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1046, Mahim Division, and Municipality "G" Ward Nos. 5216/19 Street Nos. 132 B, C D & 4 and bounded on the East by a passage and the property of Bai Sonabai, on the West by the Sea-Shore, on the North by the property of H. M. S. Pathan and on the South by a passage known as Police Chowky Lane.

2—All that piece of Pension Tax land admeasuring about 6252 square yards and is granted in perpetual leases to several tenants, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1047/50, Mahim Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

TWO SHOWS A DAY: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
Naya Sansar
BOMBAY TALKIES' Leadership Production
ROXY
(Outside Curfew Limits)

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Roaring from the screen comes to you a thrilling saga of the last war!
40,000 Horsemen
True! Authentic! Thrilling!
NEXT FRIDAY!
TYRONE POWER in THE MARK OF ZORRO

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY ONLY!
DEANNA DURBIN in MAD ABOUT MUSIC
TO-MORROW ONLY!
IRENE DUNNE, CHARLES BOYER in WHEN TOMORROW COMES
FROM FRIDAY!
DOROTHY LAMOUR in Technicolor Circus Drama CHAD HANNA
Plans Open Book To-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Ghulam Mohammad 7-45 D. V. Paluskar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Subtleties 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9-0 N. Ahmed. 9-15 K. R Patwardhan. 12-30 p.m. Sentimental Songs. 12-45 Classical Music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1-0 Movie Melodies. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5-0 To-morrow. 5-5 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Ghulam Mohammad. 5-50 Instrumental Duet. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 D. V. Paluskar. 6-35 A I R Sextet. 6 45 Thumri. 6-50 G. R. Khan. 7-0 War Diary. 7-15 Three Ghazals 7-25 Local News and Announcements. 7-30 K. R. Patwardhan. 7-45 A I R Chorus. 7-55 News in Marathi 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 What Price Peace? 8-45 Sound-News. 9 0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C Relay. 10-0 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Dadra. 10-20 Marathi Pad. 10-30 Khayal.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombafy 1 8-5 Recitations from Poetry. 8-15 All in Bhairavin. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

12 30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Nazir Khan. 1-0 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1 35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5-0 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Patankar. 5-35 to 6-0 As in Bombay 1. 6-0 Gujarati Geet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Ghulam Mohammad. 8-10 K. R. Patwardhan. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 9-30 Julia Wortmann: Soprano. 9-40 Egidio Verga: Violincello. 9-55 The Philadelphia Orchestra. 10-5 Chamber Music.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Sham Ke Rag. 5-20 The String Quartette. 5-25 Dulari Bai. 5-40 Bhajan Lal. 5-45 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special Announcements 6-15 For Women. 7-0 Khadim Husain. 7-10 Sarangi Recital: Marwa. 7-15 Bhajan Lal. Folk song. 7-30 Umrao Khan. 7-45 Kafi Aur Bhajan. 8-0 Lest We Forget. 8-15 For Villagers Only. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Lakshman Prasad. 10-0 Dulari Bai. 10-15 Khadim Husain. 10-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

5-0 For the Children 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Reba Mozumder. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 For the Rural and Industrial Areas. 7-0 Haripado Roy. 7-10 Kusum Goswami. 7 20 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 7-30 Kusum Goswami 7-40 Haripado Roy. 7-50 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 8 0 Geruya Nishan 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 0 The Future of the English Language in India. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 Taj Mahal.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. For Children (Tamil). 4-30 Your Programme. 5-0 Srimati T. V. Subbutayee. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Letters from Listeners. 6-15 Sarala. 6-30 Srimati T. V. Subbutayee. 7-0 Alleviation of Human Suffering. 7-10 Vishnupant Pagnis. 7-15 Commercial News. 7-50 Kumbakonam Rajamanickam Pillai: Violin. 9-0 Some Recent Books. 9-10 Interlude. 9-15 Local News and Announcements. 9-45 Topical Talk. (Relayed from B B C). 10-0 Songs from France. 10-15 Scenes from Nature. 10-25 Sea Shanties.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25.53 m. and 31.32 m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m. 4-25 to 10, 19.82 m.—7-30 a.m. to 2-55 p.m. 16-25 London Calling. 16-30 News. 16 45 Questions of Hour. 17-00 Variety. 17-40 Rel. Service. 17-45 S. Lupino in Press Gang: Epi. 4. 18-30 News: Major Alan Murray. 18-45 2 Piano Duets (Variety-Starlight). 19-00 Front Line Family. 19-15 Br. Church Organs. 19-25 London Calling. 19-30 Talk by S. Horniblow. 19-45 Br. Seamen At War—No. 3: Turn Around. 20-00 Billy Cotton Band 20-30 London Letter: Sir F. White 20-45 Music of Britain. 21-00 Nine Days' Wonder: Dunkirk Evacuation, by J. Masefield 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of Hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22 45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 20	08 05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6 50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Impose Levy On Accumulated Cash And Ban System Of Interest On Loans

Barter Must Be Introduced And Equality Of Race And Community Recognised, Says Zafrulla Khan

SIMLA, May 26.

In the course of a broadcast talk from the Simla A. I. R. Sir M. Zafrullah Khan said:—

"In every direction there is growing a strong feeling that after the present war the foundations of a new order ought to be laid. The Axis Powers claim that they are struggling merely to lay the foundations of that new order and so also the Democracies are proclaiming that after the war they intend to lay the foundations of a new world. The question is why is the need being felt for changing the present order of things. Was the present order imposed upon the world by some external power so that people are anxious to get rid of it? or is it felt that in a fit of forgetfulness mankind has been led away from its path which leads to confusion and disorder, so that, having realised its mistake, it now desires to retrace its steps? Or again, is it that the ideals which the people of this age had set up for themselves now appear undesirable in their eyes, and they are, therefore, anxious to set up and enter upon the pursuit of new ideals?

So far as intellectual and material progress is concerned, the world to-day is very much in advance of the world of two or three centuries ago. Knowledge has increased, industries and handicrafts have flourished, commerce has expanded and new inventions are being ushered daily into the world on an ever increasing scale. A good deal is being done towards the alleviation of poverty and distress, and the manipulation and exploitation of the secret powers and treasures of the earth is growing daily. In short, so far as the sources of wealth, its production and distribution are concerned, man to-day is in a very much better position than he was two centuries or even a century ago. Then why this yearning for a change in the world order? Let us look at the Axis Powers themselves

Is Germany to-day behind the Germany of the last century in matters of knowledge, freedom, wealth and power? Or does Italy of to-day compare unfavourably with regard to these things with the Italy of the nineteenth century? The answer will undoubtedly be an emphatic "no"! Even a superficial comparison of conditions in these countries to-day with the conditions prevailing in them during the last century will demonstrate that in the matters that I have mentioned they have taken immense strides.

THEY WANTED TO DOMINATE.

Sir Zafrullah continued: "The question then is why all this restlessness and uneasiness, which has prompted these countries to enter upon a life and death struggle with their neighbours? The claims which these countries make with regard to their internal conditions indicate that the object of this struggle is not to improve their internal conditions. It is due to the jealousy engendered by watching the globe-girdling activities of some of the other nations". Their real grievance was that they had not available to them the same facilities and opportunities for ruling over and exploiting other nations as were available to some of their sister nations. Had it been a question merely of liebensraum, these nations would not have been so desperately anxious, as they are, to increase their national birth rate. The real trouble with these countries was not that they had not enough living room but that they too, like some other nations, were anxious to obtain political and economic dominance over certain weaker nations.

It would be impossible to strip these nations, who had awakened to a consciousness of power, coupled with a sense of restriction in the matter of exploitation, of the desire to upset the present order of things by the use of force. By the use of superior force, it might be possible to suppress for a time the expression of this desire by these nations but the mere use of force would not eradicate it.

The construction, therefore, of a new world different from the old, exhibiting scenes of peace, quiet and plenty on a universal scale was not possible, Sir Zafrullah said through merely material changes. To bring this about, it was not a reform of the laws and constitutions, that was needed, but a reform and change of men's minds, that was essential.

NEED OF CHANGE OF HEART.

The real cause of the present conflict, Sir Zafrullah said, was that certain nations were not prepared to content themselves with the means of progress which were available to them inside their own countries and were anxious to subjugate and exploit peoples and countries beyond their own borders. For this ill, there was no remedy other than a change of heart and a reform of national morality. The evil might be scotched by force but it was bound to break out again in some form or other a few years later with possible changes in the permutations and combinations of aggressors and their victims. On the other hand, if the principle were to be accepted that all nations should be ruled by moral principles in the same manner as individuals, were expected to be ruled and guided by them, then surely it might be hoped that the desire for conquest and exploitation would be barred not only from the minds of one but from the minds of all nations and not only for a few years but for a long period.

WHAT QUORAN SAYS.

Sir Zafrullah said that the holy Quoran had laid down admirable principles for the regulation of these matters.

The holy Quoran, he said, taught that if international peace and concord was desired, treaties and covenants should be abjured altogether and that the true object of all international Covenants should be to bind nations closer together and to help and support the weaker nations, rather than to exploit them and make them weaker still.

If these two golden principles were followed in the international sphere, world peace would become secure and the foundations of an order would be laid, which would help to create a new world, free from conflicts and disorders and full of peace and concord.

The following suggestions have been made by Sir Zafrullah Khan

First, the system of interest-bearing loans must be banished both from private dealings and also from the commercial, national and international spheres. This system had been a direct incentive to greed and cupidity. It also resulted in the accumulation of a nation's wealth in the hands of a few individuals, families and corporations with the result that they were in control over their governments and employed the power thus gained towards the exploitation of other nations and to sow the seeds of international disorder and war.

Sir Zafrullah said that most modern wars had resulted from the operation of this system as this system had made war the pastime of capitalists and financiers.

Thirteen and a half centuries ago, Islam condemned specifically all varieties of interest, that which might be recovered from the poor equally with that which might be recovered from loans advanced to commerce and industry. Indeed the Holy Quoran went further and declared that interest was bound to lead to war.

Secondly, steps must be taken to discourage the hoarding of money and capital, for this tendency also resulted in the monopolisation of wealth and power and enabled a few individuals, who might themselves be lacking in personal merit, to dominate nations and governments.

The only way of checking this tendency was for Government to impose a levy upon all accumulated cash and capital resources, which would, on the one hand, discourage hoarding so that capital was not uselessly locked up for the purpose merely of bolstering up the power and prestige of a few individuals and on the other, would enable the proceeds of the levy to be devoted towards the alleviation of poverty and distress and the postering and encouragement of beneficent talent, thus contributing to the strengthening and enriching of the whole nation.

MONOPOLY MUST GO

Thirdly, the law of primogeniture, which was operative in certain countries, resulted in the accumulation of certain kinds of property in the hands of a few individuals and invested them with undue power and influence quite disproportionate to their personal merits. This and all other laws that sought to restrict succession within limited circles ought to be abolished altogether so that wealth and power should cease to be the monopoly of a few individuals.

Fourthly, the equality of human beings must be fully recognised and no privilege of superiority must be deemed to attach to any race or nation. A sense of racial or national superiority had in the past led to racial and national arrogance, which had resulted in the exploitation of one race by another and of one nation by another and had led to the perpetuation of the dominance of certain races and nations over other races and nations, which again was one of the principal causes of international disorder and war.

MINIMUM NEEDS

Fifthly, every Government must accept the obligation to provide the minimum necessaries in the way of food, clothing, shelter and education for every citizen.

Sixthly, commerce based upon cash and exchange transactions should be discouraged and the system of barter should be encouraged as far as possible so that wealthy nations do not drain away the resources of weaker and poorer nations.

If these six principles were accepted and put into operation said Sir Zafrullah, it might be hoped that, as a result, the human mind might be freed from greed and cupidity and nations might be enabled to live together in peace, amity and concord.

A further safeguard, he said, would be necessary to provide security and permanence for the New Order and this safeguard was that all Governments and nations should abjure the present policy of each for himself and should all join in a Covenant that even in the case of the weakest and most distant of them being made the victim of aggression, all the others would first try to bring about a settlement by peaceful means, and that, failing this, they would combine and utilise the whole of their military strength to put an end to the aggression.

Without adopting these principles the idea of a new world in which peace should be secured was no more than a dreamer's fantasy, Sir Zafrullah Khan said.—A.P.

Unofficial Suspension Of Trading

City Markets Virtually Closed

BOMBAY, May 27.

The following city markets unofficially suspended trading and markets were virtually closed:—

The East India Cotton Association, The Mahajan Association, The Bombay Bullion Exchange, The Bombay Stock Exchange, The Seeds Traders' Association, The Grain Merchants' Association, The Linseed and Wheat Patia.

FORWARD BUSINESS ON INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 27.

Forward Trading on the Exchange will commence on Wednesday, the 28th May 1941, at 12-15 p.m. (S T.), for July 1941 Settlement.

The Entrance Fee for Membership of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: May 27.

Although the market remained officially open to-day, no business was transacted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, May 26.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and generally steady Business was largely confined to selective investment buying in industrials which were occasionally higher. Giltedged and homerails moved narrowly and Oils were dull apart from some enquiry for Mexican eagles; Kaffirs closed steady at slightly lower levels. Among foreigners Japanese and Egyptians eased slightly.

Wall-Street was dull.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh		98,613	55,384
Central India	89	136,851	109,125
Barsi and Nagar	103	113,060	113,417
Hyderabad/Gaorani	452	44,227	47,783
Berar		362,381	316,763
Central Provinces	204	75,828	76,116
Total Oomras	818	830,960	718,588
Dholeras	516	90,289	88,270
N.-W. Provinces		1,306	26,014
Rajputana		5,496	34,917
Sind-Punjab	1,234	513,900	348,563
Broach	2,234	284,326	407,770
Coompta and Dharwar	771	92,916	41,135
Westerns-Northerns	617	80,293	32,039
Cocoanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,202	1,360
Total	6,240	1,902.951	1,698.742
Arr. by road to 15th May 41		293,133	276,387

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 26-5-41	3771000	7289000
„ Yesterday do	16000	8000
Exports to date do	954000	5806000
Stock at Ports 23-5-41	3356000	2694000
„ Interior Towns do	2649000	2449000
„ Liverpool 23-5-41	...	...
Visible Supply 23-5-41	...	...
Quantity in sight do	11030000	12735000
„ out of „ 23-5-41	...	...

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: May 27.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.:—
From Bond Rs. 9/4
Shipment March Rs. 8/14 F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 8/14 F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 9/2 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready:—
Ready Ordinary Rs. 14 to 14/10
Ready Large grain Rs. 14/11 to 16/6.
Tone:—Steady.

American Markets Await President's Radio Talk

85 PER CENT PARITY BILL SIGNED

Southern Selling And Local Buying In New York

BOMBAY, May 27.

According to the latest cables, President Roosevelt has signed the 85 per cent parity Loan Bill. This means that on 1941 American cotton crop, the Government will give a loan of about 13.60 c. per lb. Gulf Ports.

This being the market expectation the effect of the Bill is discounted and the market will be guided by crop developments.

All American markets are awaiting President Roosevelt's Radio talk and there was no marked price movement on Monday.

NEW YORK MARKET

Outside interest in the New York cotton market was restricted on Monday. There was more inclination to await President Roosevelt's speech as well as further developments in the Smith Bill, but the market was stimulated by the signing of the 85 per cent parity loan bill. Now the market is facing the question of freezing loan cotton Bill, which is a doubtful problem. However, there is a growing belief that something will be done and a Bill will be introduced to increase loans to 85 per cent on cotton now in loans.

The signing of 85 per cent parity loan with about 2.75 parity and conservation payments will be able to attain full parity price to American cotton growers. Thus as far as the Government is concerned they have done their best to attain the parity price. But the recent rise attracted large quantities of loan cotton and according to the latest reports the supply of free cotton stock is about 4 1/2 million bales which is about 5 months' consumption. The new crop will begin to arrive in August and we think there is nothing bullish in the situation at the moment. The New York Cotton Exchange Service states that Federal action in placing a ceiling on combed yarn prices greatly retarded trading in the Cloth market. Sales of finished and unfinished goods are only fractional of the present output. Business is up and commodities are steady.

PRICE MOVEMENT

After quietly declining on spot house and Southern selling, prices rallied on trade and local buying and covering stimulated by unfavourable crop reports from Texas.

At the opening July was unchanged at 13.20 and declined to 13.13 on spot house selling. Later on prices advanced to 13.25 which was the highest level, but the market again ruled quiet and finally closed at a net rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 pts at 13.36c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton was 2 pts up at 12.99c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Confidently expect President to sign 85 per cent. loan bill. Hence continue expect March eventually around 15.00 and also expect early passage of additional bill increasing loans to 85 per cent. on cotton now in loans. If producers hold for above loan price which appears quite probable, distant months could ultimately advance substantially above 15.00.

New York July highest 13.25+05 (12-34 p.m.)

New York July lowest 13.13—07 (10.13 a.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: May 26.

July	13.22+02
October	13.37+05
December	13.45+05
January	13.43+04
March	13.43+01
May	13.43+01
Middling Spot	13.63+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: May 26.

July	13.24+02
October	13.40+01
December	13.47+03
January	13.47+03
March	13.47
May	13.48+01
Middling Spot	12.99+02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: May 26. 11 a.m. Call. Noon Call

July	13.16	13.19
October	13.30	13.34
December	13.37	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent and China and Japan Nil.

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 343 cent points at Ex. 331.

Broach A/M below New York May 441 cent points at Ex. 331.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo, May 27.

Price of rubber in the local market to-day was 58-1/4 sheet, sixty crepe. Yesterdays closing prices were same.

Copra 25.50 cocoanut oil F O. B 210.00 nominal.

Sharemarket: Mulhalkelle at Theberton Ceylon tea -/75 (repeat -75) Uplands ton Ceylon tea -/75 Uplands Dehiowisa rubber -/0.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th May 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,38,25,000. Tenders at Rs 99-12-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-6 allotted approximately 54 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-13-9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd June 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 6th June 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 23rd May 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,00,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be be sold from 28th May 1941 to 2nd June 1941 at Rs. 99-13-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary.)

Three months' intermediates sold from 21st May 1941 to 26th May 1941 amounted ed to Rs. 1,76,25,000.

BENGAL TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 (forty lacs only) of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Monday the 2nd June 1941.

Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Wednesday, the 4th June 1941.

A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of tender or tenders submitted by any bank, individual, etc., must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1,000's).

New York, May 23.

		Season To-date	This Week	Season 1939-40
Total in sight (excluding linters)		11,030	209	12.735
Forwarded to American mills including Canada & other America (excluding linters)		8,656	126	6,975
Exports from U. S. ports		954	28	5,844
of which Japan		106	5	838
of which to China		91	6	290
of which to Great Britain		982		1,835
of which to Russia		139		
Stock at U. S. Ports			3,356	
Stock at U. S. interior towns			2,649	
World's visible supply				
of which American cotton				
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)				
Receipts at U. S. ports		3,744	94	7,277

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 27.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4,43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gold 55 3/4; D D Gold 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 156
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81½
SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20 1/4 D D Rs. 19 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 D D Esc 7.35
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.03 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 29 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 26.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £69-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 £87-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later £99-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £78-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £104-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent £103-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £112-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £111-5/8
Chartered Bank of I A. and China £8-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £76
National Bank of India £36-7/8

LONDON GOLD

London: May 26.

Gold Bars fine per Oz. ..... /8/8/0

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Before use

AT SUCH A STAGE "SIMPLE" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED. As the disease advances, further symptoms such as hardening of the liver; pain over the region of the liver; high temperature; jaundice (shown by the condition of the yellowness of urine, eyes and skin); collection of fluid in the abdomen; distension of the abdomen; protuberance of abdominal veins; swelling of legs, face and hands are exhibited.

AT SUCH A STAGE "COMPLICATED" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED

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After use

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JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS, Parekh Mansion, Sandhurst Road Bombay. 'Phone: 41593. Grams: "Livercure."

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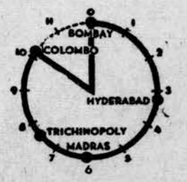

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IT PAYS TO FLY IN INDIA

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	13.22
To-day's opening	13.18
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	13.17
Difference	—5

BROACH EXPECTATION

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July/Rugust	253
April/May	233

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 27.

New York cotton showed reactionary tendency with loan developments already discounts consequently prices moved lower. Trading in July began at 13.18 foud points lower than last closing prices eased under increased spot house and southern selling with some liquidation but presure subsided to some extent.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

July (13.20/20) 13.18/18
October (13.33/32) 13.34/84
December (13.39/38) - 13.44/43

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 27.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) £47
Lightning May (£43) £43

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/2 paid and buyers) 13 1/2 buyers.
Forward October/December (13 1/8 paid value) 12 7/8 paid buyers.

LONDON METALS

Tin (264 1/4 buyers 264 3/4 sellers) 262 1/2 buyers 262 3/4 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) 25.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 27.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 27.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, May 27.

London Gold (£8/8/0) (8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 27.

Spot (23 3/8d 23 3/8
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0.3 5/32 to 0.3 15/32) 0/3 3/16 to 0/3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, May 27.

There was no tradiue during the night

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, May 27.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices general motors 37 1/8 Anaconda Copper Mining 25-3/8 U. S. Steel Common 52-1/8 preference unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Improvement In Prices

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Share market in sympathy with fair buying support further improvement was noticed in stock exchange to-day, jutes, teas, cottons and Government securities continued firm while coals kept more or less unchanged. Speculative engineering issues and popular Miscellaneous industrials were also improved satisfactorily. The following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities three per cent defence bonds 1946 102 small lot three and half per cent Government Paper 95/12 three and half per cent loan 1947/50 102/12 four per cent loan 1960/70 108/10 small lot five per cent loan 1945/55 111 small lots.

Banks Reserve Bank 102/12.

Cottons:—New Victoria Drd 2/3.

Coals:—Bengal 350 Dhemo Main 12/3 New Beerchoom 14/2 west Jamuria 28.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 323/8 small lot Bengal Jute Ord 14 Budge Budge 352 Bally 219 Caledonian 367 Clive Ord 23/4 Craig Pref 53/4 Delta 39 Fort Gloster Ord. 475 Hukumchand Pref. 123 India 315 Kamarhatty 478 Kanknarrah 381 Lansdow E 141 small lot Lothian 242 National 21/12 Nuddea 55/10 small lot Orient 183 Presidency 4/10 Waverley Ordy. 2/12 Pref. 53/4 Minings Burma Corpn. 4/8 Consolidated tin 2/4 Indian Copper 2 Rhodesia Copper annas 14.

Eng. companies:—Hukumchand Steel Ord. 11/10 Defd 2/7 Indian Iron and Steel 30/3 Indian Steel and wire products Ord. 52/8 Savot Kumardhubi Eng. Ord. 4/5 Pref. 122 National Iron and Steel 8/6 Indian St Wagon Ord. 62 Steel Corpn. Ord. 18/8.

Miscellaneous Delhi Rohtas Rly. 10 Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly. 160 Dalmia Cement Defd 2/12 small odd lot Alkali and Chemical Ord. 15/14 U P. Electric 18 B. I. Corpn. Ord 4/3 British Ceylon Corpn. Ord. 3/14 Pref 4/4 Indian Rubber Manfg 26/4 India Paper pulp 135 small lot Orient Paper Ord. 11/8 (New Pref.) 103/8 small lot Shree Gopal Paper Ord, 10/11 Titaghur Paper Ord. 1-7 Assam Saws 3/6.

Sugar shares:—Ramnugger Cane and Sugar Ord. 8; Raza 15/12.

Tea shares:—Dauracherra 12 c div Dufflaghur 14/4 Lielle 10/4 Hoolungoorie 226/8 Killcott 51 New Chumta 31/12 Skerugaon 8/4 3-1/4 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal Debs 100/4.

Big Cash Found On Accused Person

Four thousand four hundred and seventy-seven rupees, 12 Sovereigns, five gold Mohurs and two watches were recovered yesterday by the Police from Mahomed Khan S. Mahomed.

The accused was arrested on suspicion last evening while coming out of the Red Gate. He refused to be searched when he was taken to the Police Station.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500.

Cuticura

OINTMENT

Cuticura has an almost medical efficacy in arresting itching, irritation and smarting, in drawing out inflammation and soreness and cleaning up skin troubles.

COMFORT FOR ACHING FEET "

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, May 27.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 27.

London Stock Exchange maintained a firm tone.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, May 27.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 5/8) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104 3/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/8) £99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/4
New York Loan (£100 1/4) £104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Standing Motors (11-3) 11-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (31-4 1/2) 31-3
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (8-3) 8-3
Pinchin Johnson (18-7 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (30-9) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (18-3) 47-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£49) £49
Dundee Rubber (32-6) 32-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 22-0
Ford Motors (18-6) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64 1/2) £65
British American Tobacco Ordinary (87-6) 88-1 1/2
Carreas 'A (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (93-9) 93-9
P and D Def (24-9) 24-7 1/2
Distillers (64-9) 64-9
Bredfords Dye (3-9) 3-9
Bredfords Dye (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates (31-4 1/2 XD.) 31-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-4) 29-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-10 1/2) 15-0
Inter Nickel (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 5/8
Indian Iron (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 18-6
Donaro Tea (29-0) 29-0
Empire of India (20-0) 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (13-6) 13-9
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant In Trust (24-9) 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-9) 18-9
Burma Corporation (6-3) 6-3
Rio Tintos (£7) £7
East Rand Properties (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (68-1 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£5 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Anglo-India (26-3) 26-3
Burma Oil (48-6) 48-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 3/4) £33 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 5/8) £12 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Def (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£126 1/2) £126 1/2
London Transport (£30) 29 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London: May 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/9 May/June quoted
Wheat Barletta Russo 20/9 May/June quoted.
Wheat South Australian 27/6 May/June quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: May 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-1/4 buyers.

LONDON SILVER

London: May 26.

Spot 23 3/8
Forward 23 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 4.03 1/2, Madrid (official) 40.50, Montreal 4.43 to 4.47 Berne 17.30 to 17.40; Stockholm 16.85 to 16.95

RIOT SITUATION IN BOMBAY

Important Markets Remain Closed: Two Persons Stabbed To Death And 13 Injured On Tuesday

In spite of all precautions taken by the authorities and the requisitioning of the military the riot situation in the city does not seem to have improved appreciably.

Two persons were killed on Tuesday and one died of injuries received on a previous day. There were 13 casualties during the day out of which 12 were stabbing cases and one of stone-throwing.

TWO FATAL STABBINGS

In the first fatal case of the day a pedestrian in one of the slums in the heart of the city was waylaid by a hooligan at mid-day and savagely stabbed. He died on the spot. The second fatal case occurred at 6-30 in the evening. In this case also an unwary person was set upon by some 'Mawalis' and stabbed. He also died before medical aid could reach him. In this connection the police arrested 3 men on suspicion.

TROUBLE SPREADS

On Tuesday two new areas which were hitherto free from any disturbances were the scenes of stabbing. One person who went for his meals during the afternoon recess hour was stabbed on his way.

A bill-collector who had gone for rent collection was stabbed and seriously injured. He was taken to hospital in an unconscious condition.

CASES OF INCENDIARISM

In a certain locality there were six incidents of incendiarism, looting and assaults within one hour between 6 and 7 p. m. An empty building was set on fire by some mischief-makers. The fire-brigade was called for and the fire extinguished within fifteen minutes.

At 8-30 p. m. a funeral procession was attacked by some persons who threw stones at it. The police appeared on the scene and made some arrests.

About the same time a victoria-driver was assaulted by his fare with a stick.

LOOTING OF SHOPS

There were some cases of looting during the day. An oil shop was forced open and oil worth Rs. 100 was removed. A fountain pen stall was sacked at noon. A tinsmith's shop was broken open and the articles in it were scattered about. Another fountain pen shop was also looted in respect of which the police arrested 33 persons. Within 200 yards of the same place a grocer's shop was ransacked. The police could get hold of only one person in this case.

DISTRICT POLICE REQUISITIONED

Finding that the available force is inadequate to cope with the situation the police are reinforcing their numbers with additional squads requisitioned from the suburban and district police. The troops which were called out on Monday morning are posted at some of the dangerous centres and at other places armed police pickets are keeping a ceaseless vigil.

A new technique has been evolved by hooligans. One of the methods adopted is to hire out cycles on which the miscreants go about and stealthily getting behind unwary persons stab them in the back.

There is a widespread feeling that in certain areas affected by the riots people manage to collect in groups of more than five in defiance of the order banning such assemblies.

The public also feel that there have been cases of excesses by the police in the course of their general round-ups. An instance in point is that of a cashier who had gone to a Bank to deposit some amount for his firm. While returning from his duty he was suddenly arrested, it is stated, without any reason, because he was found near some scene of crime.

Business in the city is seriously disorganised and all the important markets were closed. Almost all the shops in the affected areas remained closed on Monday.

Earlier Report

The first incident to be reported was one of assault on an employee in a coal shop who was injured in the thighs and on the back. Immediately after he was removed to the hospital another man was stabbed in the adjoining locality. He died in the hospital

One of the curious incidents which came to light to-day was of a man seriously stabbed in a locality which had not hitherto become a danger zone in the city this time.

Although a hospital is situated at a stone's throw, the victim's relatives were so scared and terrified that he was rushed in a taxi through several affected localities and ultimately brought to another hospital where he is now lying in a critical condition.

The Police are now investigating a case which seems to be the sequel to mistaken identity or due to identity being discovered.

At about 12-30 p.m. a man dressed himself like a member of a different community, went into a bangle shop to purchase bangles. The shop was situated in a locality where the type of dress worn by him seemed to be popular

After he purchased bangles he crossed the boundary and moved into the adjoining locality forgetting to change his dress with the result that there were shouts and confusion. Word got round that he was stabbed.

The police officers rushed to the spot and quelled the trouble.

The injured man was removed to the hospital.

Trams from Gowalia Tank and Tardeo running towards the Museum were emptied the moment they approached the danger zone and continued to run empty in the afternoon.

Since this morning four cases of stone-throwing were reported.

A midnight stabbing case in one of the labour centres was reported to-day.

STREET WARDENS TO HELP POLICE?

Commissioner Approves Leaders' Proposal

A joint deputation of Hindus and Muslims, waited on the Police Commissioner, on Tuesday, and placed before him, it is understood, a scheme for facilitating the Police work in affected localities and redressing the grievances of the public.

It is understood that the Commissioner approved of the scheme.

The joint deputation of the Hindu and Muslim leaders appears to be a sequel to the complaints received by the leaders of their respective communities in regard to the grievances, mostly from the business community

It is learnt that the deputationists drew the attention of the Commissioner to the inconveniences caused to the public, as a result of the discourteous treatment meted out to them in the course of the enforcement of the several orders.

It appears that they suggested the posting of special street wardens in certain affected localities These wardens should help the Police in the apprehension of the culprits from buildings where they might be hiding.

The choice of wardens would fall on responsible persons, resident in the respective localities, so that the work of the Police can be carried out on a mutually co-operative and satisfactory basis.

The Commissioner, it is understood, approved of the proposal and asked the deputationists to give him a list of names who would act as wardens, as also certain other details of the scheme. The talks lasted for about 45 minutes

The deputation, consisting of 12 members, included Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. Dhirajlal B Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Messrs Mathurdas Vissanji, Gordhandas G. Morarjee, Abubaker Begmahomed. M C. Ghia and Narayanlal Bansilal.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER APPOINTS COMMITTEE

To Take Steps To Bring About Normal Conditions In City

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The situation created in Bombay as a result of communal disturbances was considered at length by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber which met "in camera" this evening.

It was decided to appoint a Committee composed of thirteen members, to consider the situation, as it developed from day to day, and to take such steps as were necessary for the restoration of normal conditions in Bombay.

The meeting of the Committee was attended by representatives of 37 commercial associations and presided over by Mr. M. C. Ghia, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

After reviewing the situation in detail, the Committee came to the conclusion that it was essential to appoint a body of prominent members, who could be in constant touch with the developments and who could devise ways for meeting the situation without delay.

The following thirteen members were appointed on the Committee which is entrusted with this work:—Mr. M. C. Ghia, President of the Chamber, Mr J. C. Setalvad, Vice-President, Mr. Mathradas Vassanji, Mr. Goverdhandas G. Morarji, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Rahimtula Chinoy, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Mohomed Hasam Premji, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Narayanlal Pithi and Seth Vithaldas Kanji.

The Committee of the Merchants' Chamber approved of the action taken by some of the leaders of Hindu and Muslim communities in discussing the situation with the Commissioner of Police and in arranging for the appointment of Ward Committees for helping the police in the localities affected by communal disturbances.

FRANK TALK.

Some of the representatives of commercial associations, it is understood, referred to various incidents which they had witnessed in their localities in connection with the communal disturbances. They also cited instances where police are alleged to have acted harshly, while apprehending suspects with the result that considerable hardship had been caused to innocent citizens. Some of the members urged that a representation should be made to Government in this connection.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the relatives of victims of the riots.

HOFFMAN CLAIMS WORLD TITLE FOR "BUDDY" BAER

Columbia Boxing Commission Will Give Decision At An Early Date

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The District of Columbia Boxing Commission, after hearing Hoffman's complaint that "Buddy" Baer was "robbed" of the title match with Joe Louis, announced that the Commission's decision could be delivered at an early date

The Chairman of the Commission Mr. Claude Owen, who said that Louis "very definitely" hit Baer after the bell ending the 6th round, said that Mike Jacobs had agreed to match Louis and Baer again for the title in Washington in September or October.

Mr Owen expressed the belief that the N.B A would recognise Baer as the title holder if the Commission ruled that he had won on a foul, but indicated that the Commission's hands were tied because local regulations specified that the Referee's decision is unreversable.—Reuter.

Donald Budge Begins Series Of Matches

CHICAGO, May 27

Donald Budge, professional lawn tennis champion begins a series of matches in defence of his title on Tuesday.—Reuter.

MUSLIM WORKERS' APPEAL TO MITHA

Restore Peace In City

At a meeting of the Muslim workers' representatives from different wards at Gogari Mohalla Jamatkhana on Tuesday it was decided to send a deputation of fifteen persons from different mohallas to wait on Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha to take up the leadership of the Muslims. Maulana Mohummad Mushtaq of Delhi presided.

The meeting also expressed its confidence in Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha and requested him to revive the Muslim Committee which was organised in 1929 and carry on work and bend their efforts for the immediate cession of communal discord and dissensions in order to restore peace and harmony between the different communities.

The meeting also viewed with alarm the growing lawlessness in the city and regarded it as harmful to both the communities and requested Sardar Suleman Cassim Mitha to exert his influence in the direction of restoring peace in the city.

MAGISTRATE ON LIMITED SCOPE OF WHIPPING ACT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following rioting cases came up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Court, to-day.

Thirty-nine persons who were arrested last night for violating the Curfew order were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 or in default to undergo one week's S. I. each.

Eighteen persons who were found with lethal weapons were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 or in default one week's R. I. each.

207 persons were arrested on suspicion of having taken part in rioting and were ordered to be remanded into jail custody temporarily at Worli Camp.

A man who was found carrying a big dagger-like knife was allowed bail of Rs. 500. The knife was sent to the Commissioner of Police.

A carpenter who was arrested for carrying a large clasp-knife when questioned by the Magistrate said that he kept the knife to defend himself while passing through a certain locality.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy on behalf of the accused said that he had admitted honestly the purpose of carryng the knife!

Police Prosecutor arguing the case said that the accused deserved deterrent punishment. Magistrate observed that unfortunately the Bombay Emergency Powers Whipping Act did not apply to such cases. "Those, in my opinion are fit cases where whipping should be inflicted. But the whipping Act' as it stands is very limited in its scope and apolies only to actual rioting. I give the accused the maximum sentence which could be awarded under the law."

Storm At Malwan: 15 Boats Sunk

POONA, May 27.

It is reported that a severe storm occurred at Malwan on the morning of the 25th and about fifteen fishing boats were sunk in the sea. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MALABAR

Temperatures Normal Over Country

(ALL INDIA WEATHER SUMMARY)

POONA, May 27.

Rainfall has been widespread and heavy in Malabar. Fairly widespread light showwers also occurred in Assam, while a few falls are reported from Bengal Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Calicut six inches, Ootacamund four, Jalpaiguri three, Coimbatore one and a half, Silchar, Mangalore and Kodaikanal one each, Darjeeling three-quarters, Gauhati, Madura, Palamcottah, quarter each.

Temperatures were generally above normal over the country.

Forecast until the evening of the 28th:—Rainfall will decrease but will still be fairly widespread and locally heavy in Malabar Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, Bengal and Mysore, and at a few stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Deccan, South Konkan and Southeast Madras. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-5-1941

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.026 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.6 degrees (2.6 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.9 degrees (3.5 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW.
Velocity of wind 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 129 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 14 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-5-1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (7-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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The healthier your body the younger you will look and feel, and the first rule of health is Inner Cleanliness.

A regular glass of bubbling Andrews Liver Salt will give you deep down Inner Cleanliness. It clears the bowels gently but effectively, cools the blood, refreshes and invigorates the whole body - you feel better in every way, alert, youthful, vital.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BENGAL,
7, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 14th May, 1941.

This is to certify that Messrs. Mica Mining and Trading Co. of India, Ltd., possess well equipped factory at Giridih and are now engaged in producing various kinds of Mica and Mica-products such as Micanite Sheets, Tubings, Tapes. Different stages of production are well-conducted under thorough and careful technical supervision so as to assure the quality of goods. The Managing Agents deserve congratulation for their initiative and command of business and I trust that this indigenous enterprise will enlist increasing support and co-operation of the public.

(Sd.) A. KARIM,
For Director of Industries,
BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FROM INFLUENTIAL AGENTS TO SELL REMAINING SHARES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We undertake guaranteed waterproofing, acid-proofing, oil-proofing works of tanks, terraces and walls, etc.
We can also waterproof terraces laid with china mosaic, tiles, etc., without disturbing or defacing the surface.
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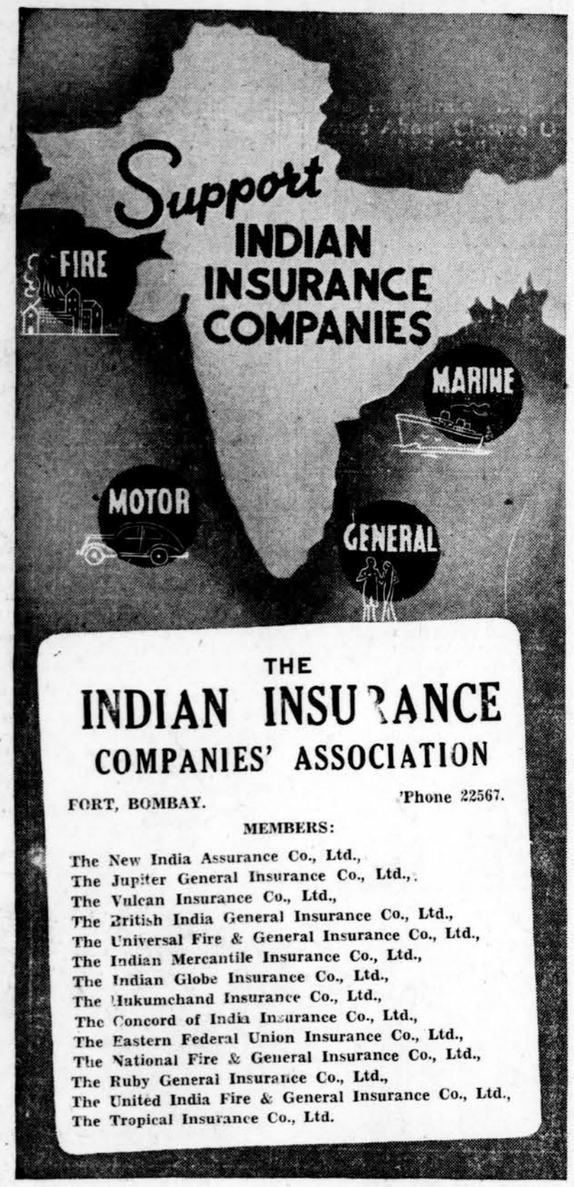

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The Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 2, 1997
Muslim: Jamadil-ul-Avval 1
Parsi: Adar 26, 1310

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

Shah Ratanji Virpal Khandwalla passed away in Miraj on the 25th instant. Uthamna on Thursday the 29th inst. at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sikka Nagar, Block C.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Private telegrams for Basra and Kuweit will be accepted in plain English only, at senders risk.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS—In order to encourage education among Mahomedans, the Baroda Government have sanctioned the following additional scholarships for them:—

Baroda College:—3 scholarships, each of Rs. 12 per month; Kalabhavan:—2 scholarships per month, each of Rs. 12; High schools:—10 scholarships each of Rs. 6 per month.

YOUNG MENS' ASSOCIATION, WORLI—The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year. Dr J. M. Patkar-President, Mr. N S. Deshpande, Vice-President, Messrs. G H. Kale and Kalidas Varma, Jt. Hon. Secretaries and Mr. T R. Ganpathy, Hon. Treasurer.

The following were elected to the committee: Messrs. M. K. Venkatraman, A. M. Patkar, S. Ramdas, G. C Subhian, B. V. Marathe, and Messrs. J. Sethuram and K. N. Patnar, Hony. Auditors

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS—The Officer Commanding the B. C. A. Corps writes: The Services of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps are available to the public in any part of the City at any hour of the day or night free of any charge. Calls may be registered at the Corps' Free First Aid and Ambulance Service Station (205, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay. 4. Telephone No. 43120) on receipt whereof the Ambulance Car will be immediately dispatched fully equipped with First Aid Boxes and manned wit qualified Dressers and First Aiders.

Grants For Village Roads

The Government of Bombay has directed that Rs. 3,20,000 should be distributed in the current year as special grants for the construction of approach roads to villages in the Provinces. Out of this amount, the Northern Division will receive Rs. 86,000, Central Division Rs. 1,46,000 and Southern Division Rs. 88,000.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"40,000 Horsemen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Bank Dick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Footsteps in the Dark". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"So Ends Our Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE "La Conga Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PALACE—"City for Conquest". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
MINERVA "Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
HINDMATA—"Puja" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 1-30 and 4 p.m.
CENTRAL "Shejari" Daily at 4 p.m only.
CHITRA—"Prabhat" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m

"A" WARD CONGRESS' HELP TO PASSENGERS.

The Secretaries of the "A" Ward Congress Committee write:—

The "A" Ward Congress workers and volunteers, numbering nearly 25, are daily working at the V. T. and other important places. They help passengers to reach their destination.

They have arranged accommodation to such as require in the Ward Office as well as in Bagavat Bhavana for a night. Those who cannot afford food are provided night food also.

Daily 90 to 120 passengers take advantage of this arraugement.

ARYAKANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA BARODA.

Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya a premier boarding school and college for girls in Western India. The Institution is a residential one and consequently there is limited accommodation in the hostel.

New admissions will begin from June 1st. Apply to Smti Sushila A Pandit, Hon.-Governess and Principal, Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.

Vanita Vishram English School

Entrance Examination Results are as under:—

Sscond Class, (in order of merit).

Tilakmanjiri K. Javeri, Shakuntala H. Reshamwala, Sushila M Trivedi, Kamla J. Doctor Sumati D. Dholakia, Nalini C. Modi, Shaku Kothari, Sulochana M. Bhatt, Nirmala O. Hatyal.

Pass Class:—Manjula C. Choksey, Chandramala N Jariwala, Lalita P. Patel, Kanti C. Shah, Lalita A Shah, Lalita N. Shah Sudha Khansaheb, Mooni H. Mistry, Kailas Khandwala, Jamna R. Kazi

Grant Medical College Admissions

The qualifying examination for admission to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is the Intermediate Science Examination of the Bombay University Group (B) comprising the subjects of chemistry (including organic chemistry, physics and biology or an equivalent examination of some other university recognised by the Bombay University. Applicants who have passed the B.Sc. examination of the Bombay University in any one of the groups physics and chemistry, chemistry and botany or botany and zoology and have also passed the Intermediate Science examination Group (B) are however given preference at present over those who have passed only the Intermediate Science examination Group (B).

As students for the B.Sc. degree are now allowed a wider choice of subjects for that examination by the Bombay University, preference will now be accorded to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. examination of the Bombay University in any two of the following subjects, one of them being the principal subject and the other subsidiary, provided they have also passed the intermediate Science examination with the subjects of chemistry, physics and biology:—physics chemistry, botany, zoology, microbiology, animal physiology, comparative anatomy and embryology and experimental psychology.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 57,28,047-9-6.

FOR THE LORD MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Rs. 100-0-0 "Proceeds of Mrs. W. O. A. Young's War Shop".
Rs. 500-0-0 The Bombay Welfare League (Further donation).

FOR THE R.A.F

Rs. 1,000 0-0 Mr. C F. Morris.
Rs. 200-0-0 "Anonymous",
Rs. 172-10-0 Through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Chikodi, Belgaum District.
Rs. 141-3-0 Through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri Dist.

FOR ARMOURED CARRIERS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Rs. 172-10-0 Through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Chikodi, Belgaum District.
Rs 141-3-0 Through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri Dist.
Grand Total Rs 57,31,833-10-9.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

"Slums of the worst type imaginable exist within this Municipal limits. No water, no 'sandas' no sanitation, no civic amenity of any kind—this is the fate of the poor citizens," wrote a suburbanite in the column of an evening paper under the heading "Bandra Municipal Scandals."

I have often commented on such a state of existence in this area, but little or no good has come out of it.

I trust that Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Secretary Bandra Municipal Party, who has boldly taken cudgels on behalf of this Municipality, will work for the ideal of "Bandra, the beautiful."

The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in Baroda Vyara, Dabhoi, Patna, Amreli and Navsari divisions disposed of 67 applications in the month of April 1941. Debts amounting to Rs 16,069 due from 11 persons were scaled down to Rs. 13,533. The percentage of reduction works out to 16.

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr Chaitanyalal Sevaklal Thackar a member of the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee for the period up to January 4, 1942, vice Mr. Bhawanji A Khimji.

Mrs. Naidu Cancels Trip To Bombay

Will Not Attend Women's Conference

HYDERABAD Residency, May 27.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is unable to leave for Bombay to attend the Committee meeting on May 29 of the All-India Women's Conference for educational and social reform of which she is the patron and ex-President.—A. P.

Mrs. Pandit At Almora

ALLAHABAD, May 27

Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, former Minister, U. P. Government who was to proceed to Bombay to-day to attend the Committee of the All-India Women's Conference is having slight fever and is wiring Bombay cancelling her programme there. She is proceeding to Almora in a couple of days.—A. P.

"VALUE OF LIFE" Fyzee-Rahamin's Impressive Discourse

Under the auspices of the Khayyam Club, an impressive discourse was delivered by Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin on "Value of Life".

Life, he said was a continuous thing of unbroken records, which human beings owing to lack of spiritual knowledge, are not able to comprehend rightly. The Quran tells you that the universe is within you, and that you ought to develop the inner vision for the control of the elements, and the supernatural powers. Just as much as science helps the material adjustment of things the power of mind and intellect helps the inner vision and it is the development of inner vision that is of value to life for real advancement.

The question of the value of life is not taken into consideration by man Religion or philosophy they all point to either how to live, or what to expect after life. Only in the Quran you find continuous references to such expressions as the following; "Men, what think ye of the germ of life. Is it you who creates them? Have you decreed that death should be amongst you? You know that you cannot create anything. Will you not then reflect?" This appeal to the human mind of reflecting on the question of life, the most important in the value of human existance.

Mr. Rahamin then explained briefly the development of life till it attend human form, and it in the developed state the purpose of life if not fully understood or utilised all the work of ages will be destroyed, and the building has to begin again in all its complication and suffering, and in this each individual is responsible for his or her action. After many interesting questions and answers, the meeting concluded amidst enthusiastic listeners.

'M. D.' FOR SIMLA CONFERENCE

Not Resigned From Editors' Standing Committee

The "Bombay Chronicle" reliably understands that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Mahadev Desai has resigned from the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference.

After acquainting Mahatma Gandhi with the situation in Ahmedabad, he expects to leave for Simla to attend the Conference.

Two Madras Editors In City

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. K. Srinivas, Editor of the "Svadeshamitran" of "Hindu", and Mr. C. R. Srinivas, Madras, arrived in Bombay this morning 'en route' to Simla to attend the Editors' Conference. They are leaving to-night by the Frontier Mail.

Books For Political Prisoners

Mr. N. M. Joshi: President, Detenu Aid Committee, of Bombay Civil Liberties Union, writes:

I learn that political prisoners in some of the jails in the Bombay Presidency are in need of good books to read. Those who can spare interesting recent publications on political, economic and social subjects should send them to Dr. K B. Menon, Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union "Janmabhoomi" Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Arrangements will be made to distribute these books among various jails in the province, through Jail Superintendents.

Opening Of Ayurvedic College

The Rambilas Anandilal Podar Ayurvedic College will be opened shortly at Worli (Bombay) for the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The College term will in all probability commence before the end of June.

Applications for admission to the College will be received by the Surgeon-General not later than June 15 Not more than 24 students will be admitted.

The course will be of five years' duration and the preliminary qualification for admission will be the Matriculation or the School Leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University, with English and Sanskrit as compulsory subjects, or other examination as mentioned in the syllabus, which can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay. The annual fee will not exceed Rs. 100 per student.

Forms of application for admission can be obtained from the Surgeon-General, Contractor Building, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

ABU CONFERENCE Agency Officers And Ruling Princes To Meet

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 26.

Considerable importance is being attached to an informal meeting of the British officers of the Agency and some Ruling Princes, being held at Mount Abu. It is infered that the discussion pertains about measures to be taken for defence of the Province and stimulate other War efforts

Mr. Devji Waghala, former Scout Master, a well known cricketer and A. D. C. to the late Thakore Saheb, died here last night after a short illness of typhoid.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot leaves for Poona, with family. He has been keeping indifferent health since some months and he proceeds to Poona under medical advice for change.

STRIKE CALLED OFF IN UJJAIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, May 24.

8,000 mill workers of Binoda, Dipchand and Hira mills have called off strikes, after an agreement between labour workers, Ram Singh, Mohmad Hussain and the Mill-owners. Labour Commissioner has agreed to be arbitrator Labourers resumed their work peace fully to-day.

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18-ct. Solid Gold ... Rs. 121

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NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAVID L. LOEW · ALBERT LEWIN present
SO ENDS OUR NIGHT
Starring:
FREDRIC MARCH · MARGARET SULLAVAN · FRANCES DEE
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P. M.
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LAST 2 DAYS!

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN
Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions to-day.

BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS

HAVE a SMILE That Men ADORE

There is nothing that can make your smile more attractive and alluring than clean, sparkling teeth.

If you want teeth that are really clean and that glisten when you smile, just try the Kolynos "dry brush" technique. That is, use only a half-inch of Kolynos on a **dry** brush. You will never know until you have tried this Kolynos way how your teeth will sparkle and how alluring your smile can be.

Try Kolynos today—you will be delighted with the results.

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the economical
DENTAL CREAM

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DIVIDEND @ 10% PER ANNUM (free of Income Tax) HAS BEEN DECLARED ON THE FIRST WORKING YEAR.

WE ACCEPT FIXED DEPOSIT FOR ONE YEAR ON 6% INTEREST PER ANNUM

Agents to Note
SHARES OF THIS SYNDICATE WILL BE SOLD AT 10% PREMIUM FROM 1st OF JULY, 1941.

THIS SYNDICATE HAS ACQUIRED A PLOT OF LAND NEAR CHOWRINGHEE SQUARE (Cal.) & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WILL COMMENCE FROM JULY NEXT.

We deal in all kinds of Marketable Shares, Govt. Securities, etc. Ask for our 'Monthly Share Market Report'. Annual Fee Rs. 3|- SPECIMEN COPY FREE ON REQUEST.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL SHARES OF THIS SYNDICATE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941

NEW WORLD ORDER

People are so dissatisfied with the happenings all about them that they naturally long for the early dawn of a new and better era. Many have given definite shape to their longings or dreams and formulated various plans of a new world order. Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Law Member of the Government of India, who gave a broadcast talk on the subject on Monday, did not offer any cut and dried plan either because he had not formulated one or because he realized that at present India had little power to give effect to any plan of hers. He has, therefore, offered some general principles for guidance in the foundation of a new world order. He has evidently spoken for himself and not on behalf of Government for some of his suggestions cannot be easily associated with the present Government of the country.

No More Domination

Sir Muhammad has discreetly avoided details about the bearing of general political reconstruction on India. But he has shrewdly suggested that the present international strife is "due to the jealousy engendered by watching the globe-girdling activities of some of the other nations" and to the fact that the aggressive countries are "anxious to obtain political and economic dominance over certain weaker nations." And from this he comes to the sound conclusion that to bring about a just new order "nations and Governments must accept the rule of morality and must once for all give up all attempts to dominate and exploit weaker nations, however attractive the names and titles under which these attempts might be disguised." The reference to an attempt to disguise domination will not be regarded by Indians as uncalled-for. Developing this point at some length, Sir Muhammad remarks. "Equality of human beings must be fully recognised and no privilege of superiority must be deemed to attach to any race or nation. A sense of racial or national superiority had in the past led to racial and national arrogance, which had resulted in the exploitation of one race by another and of one nation by another and had led to the perpetuation of the dominance of certain races and nations over other races and nations, which again was one of the principal causes of international disorder and war." It has to be emphasized that the domination of our nation over another is not yet a thing of the past. It still persists and, as Sir Muhammad points out, is one of the principal causes of international strife.

Economic Reconstruction

Sir Muhammad has laid more stress on economic reconstruction and has offered some interesting suggestions like the abolition of the system of interest-bearing loans, discouragement of the hoarding of money and capital, provision of minimum necessaries of life for every citizen and establishment of a system of trade by barter. Interest is the inevitable result, among other things, of the demand for capital and cannot be wholly eliminated without dislocating production. A needy man is grateful for a loan at a low interest and will produce wealth with it but may not get any loan at all if interest is prohibited. But usury, that is, exorbitant interest, is an evil economically as well as morally, and must be penalised. Sir Muhammad is so much against hoarding of money and capital that he recommends a levy by Government "on all accumulated cash and capital resources." But so long as production is mainly on capitalist lines the saving of past wealth for use as capital for the production of future wealth is necessary and any unduly heavy levy on capital would be a check on industry. As regards barter, it can have only an extremely limited place in the present economic organisation with its large scale capitalist production. Sir Muhammad is wholly right in proposing that "every Government must accept the obligation to provide the minimum necessaries in the way of food, clothing, shelter and education for every citizen." He is presumably serious about it and can formulate a plan for the progressive attainment of the ideal. The public would be grateful for at least a few steps taken immediately towards the goal.

Right Language

The following Reuter's report from Sidney will bear reproduction here:—

"Every inch of the oilfields in the Netherlands Indies, every factory, every store that could help the invader will be destroyed," exclaimed the Director of East Indies Publicity J. H. Rithman when emphasising the necessity for a closer understanding between Australia and the Netherlands Indies, "before hell is let loose in this part of the world".

He said that such an understanding would have a great preventive effect and added "we will fight regardless of help from other powers"

This is the language that the Japanese will understand. Once they are convinced that the Netherlands East Indies means destructive business even if left to fight alone, Japan will most probably shudder at the thought of attacking it. For, the very life of Japan's militarism depends upon the oil of the Netherlands East Indies.

Village Adult Classes

It is a matter for gratification that the present Government of Bombay are trying to continue the plan of the Congress Government in the field of adult education. Adult education classes in villages, having a population of 1,000 or over are proposed to be encouraged, if properly maintained, with grants. The equipment grant of Rs. 40 and the basic grant of Rs. 5 a month may be found adequate to begin with in our villages, but the condition that there must be 20 male adults or 15 female adults in a class is such as may not be easily conformed to in the beginning. If work goes on well for a quarter there is to be an additional grant of Rs. 2 for the next quarter. All this would seem to show that some real encouragement is meant and village workers will be well advised to seize this opportunity for the spread of literacy. It will be a good plan for every taluka town to form a Literacy League for the purpose of spreading literacy in it and also in the larger villages in the taluka. This League should collect donations from the public of the taluka, the donations being in kind as well as in cash. Promotion of literacy should be considered an important item in any sound constructive programme.

Frankly Speaking

Abyssinia

Although heavy rains and bad communications are hampering operations, the fall of Amba Alagi has been followed up by a notable acceleration of the process of wiping out the remnants of the Italian army in Abyssinia. Since then a number of "pockets" have been cleaned up and over 10,000 prisoners with some valuable war material have been captured. There are only two places now where any considerable body of Italians is trying to make a stand, Gondar and Jimma. The Gondar garrison appears to be unimportant but fighting is expected at Jimma. Here too it is not likely that the Italians, weakened and demoralised, will make any serious stand once the British make contact. Let us hope we are not over-optimistic and that Jimma capitulates within the next few days. The British forces that are occupied in liquidating the Italians in Abyssinia are urgently needed elsewhere.

Setting The Stage

Never perhaps has a speech received so much help in advance from all directions and from both friends and foes as President Roosevelt's "fire-side" chat which was to have been broadcast last night. Co-operation has been enthusiastic and world-wide in its preparation and in setting the stage for its delivery. Newspapers, Administration leaders, dramatists, the "Bismarck" and the "Hood", Grand Admiral Raeder and, to cut a long world-wide list short, even M. Laval have collaborated in the good work of assisting the President with their encouragements and warnings to make up his mind. An expectant world has been well prepared. The only minor question is—but that will be answered in a few hours.

Not Over Yet

The situation in Iraq still remains obscure, except for the undoubted fact that the British are now making steady though slow progress. Ankara reports continue to suggest that the forces of Rashid Ali El Gilani are in a state of debacle and that his colleagues are fleeing the country. Much of all this may be true. But London is taking a sensible view of the situation in deprecating any rush to the conclusion that the present regime in Iraq is all but over. It will continue to resist for some time, although its days are obviously numbered. The most important question is whether the Germans, who are in occupation of Mosul, will destroy the oil fields or whether they will be successfully frustrated.

New Commerce College

The Shikshana Prasarak Manadli has been doing very good educational work for the last fifty years. An efficiently run high school and the S. P. Arts College at Poona are the Mandali's signal achievements. Four years ago, the Mandali started the Ramnaraian Ruia College at Matunga and it has now on its rolls about 1,000 undergraduates. When this College was started, it was announced that as soon as it was put on a sound financial basis, the Mandali would extend its activities by opening vocational institutions. The society has now made good its promise by starting the First year and Intermediate classes of the Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar Commerce College from June 20. The B.Com. classes will be started next year. The College authorities have made all necessary arrangements regarding instruction. A building at a cost of a lakh and a half is very nearly complete. We have no doubt that this new Commerce College will receive the same support from the public that the Ruia College has been receiving.

The Bahais

The Bahais are the followers of a Persian religions teacher. They claim that the prophecies of Bab have been fulfilled and he has a certain following which is comparatively unknown but which is nevertheless very serious-minded and loyal. A case, however, which came up before the U. S. Supreme Court decided the question whether anyone had the right to monopolise the name of a religion and whether followers of a religion could be restrained from practising their beliefs because of the objections of organized practitioners of the same faith. Supreme Court Judge Louis A. Valente decided in the negative. This is an important decision and should be a pointer to some of the orthodox elements in other religions who believe that organized practitioners have the sole monopoly of interpreting the religion and any deviation from this interpretation is a deviation from the religion itself. It will be, if adopted elsewhere, equally applicable to Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Zoroastrianism and other religions.

A New World Order

(S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR)

We hear a cry from many centres for a new world order. There is also a cry for new regional orders. Are these desirable and necessary? Are they possible or any one of them inevitable? The underlying motive and tone seems to be that the world as a whole or certain vast regions or continents are hankering after a new political and economic order or orders. The assumption is that there is an old order which is a disorder from the point of view of justice between nations, groups or races. That is, the old order is one of injustice, conflict and tyranny caused by a few against the many.

The question we ask is, even if their necessity and desirability were to be admitted, can we establish a world order or Government to-day? Can such a final world order be created out of the materials, forces and mentalities prevalent to-day in our midst? Then should such a world order be allowed to evolve gradually with the help of education, co-operation, and propaganda amongst all nations or should it be imposed on all by force with the help of the greatest powerful nation in the world to-day?

I don't think the second alternative is possible or the first one is inevitable to-day. Our whole progress has been from one world disorder to another world disorder, and there always has remained a grand unfinish in the world at the top of the stage where we have reached.

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To-day we have an amorphous aggregate of nations and religions, classes and races in the world, a number of whom do not possess or believe in tolerance or eternal peace, but dominance and perpetual war.

In a new world order, if it is to be established to-day or to-morrow, shall these be allowed to entertain their aims and activities? If not, in what way will they be prevented, and how will their nature and morals change to suit the new world order? Most powerful nations and states to-day are not interested in a world order. They want for the present regional orders, e.g., we see Japan's struggle for a new order in Asia, Germany's war for a new order in Europe, or Russia's aim of creating a new order in many lands under her own political and economic supremacy and organisation. Now, which power or powers that count and are ambitious can create a new world order?

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If the new world order is to be established by force, which is that power or group of powers which possess that determined will and political power? If it is to be created by consent and co-operation, where are those identity of fundamental views and aspirations which are necessary for such a democratic way? Some are despotic, some are democratic, others are dictatorial in their aims and philosophies of action. No bond can be created amongst them by mutual consent and co-operation. The rent present in the minds of nations and peoples of the world in the essentials of collective life of humanity and its organisation is too deep at present to give us any hope of a new world order. There is no unity of spirit, no common standards or traditions life-values or ideals. There is as yet no new gospel which attracts us all or at least the most able and powerful among nations. There are amongst them enormous differences seriously held, and aggressively maintained. A number of them do not believe in the ideas of equality, individual, social or political, but in those of superiority and dominance, and in force alone.

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This is the conflict—a conflict between desire for equality and will to dominance. It is not sense of reason and harmony that prevails, but that of violence and imposition that dominates. There is no agreement, therefore, on fundamentals necessary for a world order. There are wide disparities of wealth and power between classes within a state and between different nations without. There is a feeling of frustration, revenge and murder amongst many.

Therefore, no peaceful change is possible because there are vested interests which are organised and national ambitions which are determined to resist by force any new adjustment of a world order type. And those who are fighting for the establishment of a sense of human security and liberty or justice between classes, peoples and nations, have to make a lot of leeway in achieving this goal.

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History has no force behind it which will automatically and inevitably make possible to-day any world order of the desirable type. Unless higher human motives and forces are yoked determinedly to bring it about, it has no chance of success. To-day we should endeavour to bring about in our own countries a miniature world order based on the principles of social justice and equality between classes, political harmony and co-operation between nations. We must first learn and practice these principles and set our houses in order, before we can enter on an era of a new world order.

The League of Nations failed because of certain defects. Its members had no common political and social outlook. There were splits inherent in her conceptions of national Sovereignty and world Society. There was a sort of religion of inequality and suspicion dominating the minds of its members. Unless the conceptions of state sovereignty and economic monopoly are completely modified, there is no possibility of a new world order coming into existence

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When and if such a new world order comes into existence, we shall have to agree as to its character and content. In it, what will be the relation of authority to individual freedom, what will be its policy, democratic or dictatorial, what will be its economy, planned socialistically or liberally? So also what will be its ethics, culture or art? All of these problems and expectations will create or promote different schools of thought or approach amongst peoples of the world. Will they be allowed freedom of speech, press, propaganda, association, or will there be certain restrictions in the shape of fundamentals which cannot be changed or altered. I think the problem of an immediate new world order is premature and insoluble, unless one power succeeds in crushing all opposition and maintains itself at the top.

Communal Leaders And Riots

(By B. D. W.)

It is a pity that Bombay like Ahmedabad and Dacca is again witnessing a discreditable and demoralising sight.

Every sensible Indian now understands that this recrudescence of riots every now and again is the harvest of the seeds of dissensions sown by the communal leaders, who are not only themselves morally bankrupt, but make their fanatical and illiterate followers morally bankrupt.

We are told very often that law is the respector of no person. If that be the case, I ask the Government how is it that these communalists who make virulent and inflammatory attacks on the other community and thus arouse communal passions escape scot-free. Do they not with sinister motives foment these communal troubles? Would it not be proper to stigmatise their imaginary grievances as mean and only meant to serve their personal aggrandisements?

Students of Indian politics have with shame observed often enough that these riots follow in wake of presidential addresses, sometimes addressed to illiterate masses in bogus meetings.

Apart from deaths, injuries to persons and destruction of property the economic loss to society is appalling indeed. It is estimated that India has lost during these riots within last fifty days 130 crores of rupees of direct business, let alone indirect blow to industry. It is not in vain that several leading businessmen have made strong representations to the Government of India. Such a state of lawlessness is deplorable indeed!

Practical Suggestions

(1) As I have written already, this sporadic outburst is the result of irresponsible and foolish speeches made by communal leaders and Government should not absolve these leaders, however high from responsibility.

(2) "Black spots" must be taken into custody within a day of the rumours of the outbreak of the riots.

(3) Assembly of five or more must be dispersed with force.

(4) Deterrent punishment including whipping must be awarded even to those who throw stones.

(5) Capital punishment must be awarded to those who attempt to murder, let alone where there is fatal stabbing.

(6) Those who break curfew order must be imprisoned.

(7) Where the property is destroyed, it should be recovered strictly and to the last pie from the inhabitants of that locality.

(8) The murderer of culprit should not be allowed to escape. Neighbours must assist.

(9) People should not be panicky, must stay where they are and resist the goondas with force.

(10) Peace Committees of influential persons must be formed and they should try to restore confidence.

Even if two or three of these remedies are strictly enforced, there would be no riots nor ugly repetition and riots will be only a thing of the past.

I cannot help quoting a paragraph from Mr. Munshi's article in the latest issue of the "Social Welfare". "To-day", he adds, "lawlessness stalks our fair cities and fairer villages. To-morrow our shrines may be desecrated, our women dishonoured. The day after, India's territorial integrity may be threatened by gangsters seeking to dominate the world. Shall we face all these dangers by running away? At all times, is there not a duty, both legal and moral, to arrest the wrong-doer, to resist evil?"

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Riot News

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is most unfortunate that the riots have again broken out in Bombay to the benefit of none and the business is at a standstill. It is after all the poor labourers who earn their daily livelihood have to starve now on account of not getting any work.

The news about the riots are not properly given to the public. I realise the Governments' order prohibiting the press to publish the news as to where the disturbances took place, etc. I quite appreciate the view that when members of the two communities were injured, etc. are not to be published as it creates panic but if the new localities are affected and no publicity is given rumours will spread and it will lead to more trouble for the public. So I earnestly hope that the Government will permit the Press to publish the affected localities.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. IYER.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Immediately on the outbreak of the riots in Bombay, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued orders to the Newspapers prohibiting them from publishing among other things "the places where riots occur." I have to regretfully point out that this order will not by any means help to quell the riots much less relieve the fear and suspicion of the peace-loving citizens. Thousands of persons in the city as well as visitors on business will be very much inconvenienced without having proper information as to the exact localities of trouble. On the other hand if the press is allowed to publish the places affected by riots, the public can very well avoid visiting such places and pursue their usual avocations unmolested. The learned Magistrate is perfectly justified in withholding news to the public of the caste' community or creed of the rioter or the victim as that would incite the rowdy element; but I wish the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate would allow the press to publish the places affected by riots so that the unwary pedestrian might be forewarned and might avoid visiting such places of inhuman barbarity. Forewarned is fore-armed.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. RAO.

Indian Automobile Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The most surprising news to every Indian is the sudden abandoning of the scheme for motor car manufacture in India. No reason is made known, though the problem of capital, suitable site, skilled labour, raw materials, etc., has been solved through the untiring efforts of Seth Walchand Hirachand and his colleagues.

What may be the possible cause? Naturally, one attributes his doubts to the shrewd American bargainers in obtaining preference to their motor car industry in view of the help they are rendering to the British at this hour. Perhaps, the amount of propaganda and pressure brought to bear against this proposed industry by foreign vested interests might have left a feeling of nervousness and doubts of the success of this scheme on the minds of its sponsors. No responsible Government at the centre would have submitted to such outside pressure.

People have full faith in Seth Walchand Hirachand to face any consequences. Perhaps, it would give him and the rest of India a fair idea of the public support if he were to appeal through the press calling on all sympathisers and well-wishers of the industry to address him direct or through any other source, giving a definite promise to buy a national car at the very first opportunity. One will be able to judge from the results of such an appeal whether the scheme could be considered as a failure or not. Every one who feels proud to own the National Car would certainly come forward.

—Yours, etc.,

"AN ONLOOKER."

Karachi.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The foundations of a new order could be laid only on the basis of high moral qualities in the international field and could only be laid when it was fully recognised that nations and Governments must accept the rule of morality and must once for all give up all attempts to dominate and exploit weaker nations, however attractive the names and titles under which these attempts might be disguised.

—Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan, Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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What, asks Sir Raza Ali, is one's duty if one finds that one's neighbour's house is on fire?

In Bombay at present one feels warmly pleased about it.

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The loss of the "Hood" so near the Western Hemisphere has, says Reuter, made Americans conscious of the Nazi danger to their own continent.

If so, Colonel Lindbergh would be justified in criticising the British for suffering convenient disasters

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Some New York papers publish an Oslow radio report that the German battleship "Bismarch" was, on Tuesday, in action off the coast of Denmark.

Wonderful. She must have flown over the British Isles to reach the Denish coast.

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Later.

"Nil Nisi Bonum" etc., because the poor thing has flown to the nether regions.

And that suggests to the Junior Colleague the bright idea that President Roosevelt should revise his speech again

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"What Is Taking Place In Syria? asks a headline.

The Germans are taking the place of the French.

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In a broadcast M. Laval tells Americans that "total collaboration with Germany" is "indispensable to France" and adds "I know that this may astonish you."

It may astonish Americans, but **it doesn't us. We know M. Laval.**

* * * *

M. Laval complains that "we owe our failure to democracy . . ."

An interesting admission by a man who all through his ministerial career must have been swearing by "Liberte, Fraternite, Egalite."

By the way democracy may also complain that it was treacherously betrayed by M. Laval during the Italo-Abyssinian trouble.

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M. Laval declares the intention of France "to construct socialism".

Heaven help socialism!

But then, in addition to being himself, M. Laval had a ten-hours' interview with Herr Hitler.

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At a popular port all the crew applied for shore leave except one man.

'What's the matter?' asked an officer. 'Are you the only sailor who hasn't got a wife in this port?'

'No,' replied the exception. 'I'm the only one that has!'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's better to be levelheaded than flat-footed.

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Time is the file that wears but makes no noise.

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Some people make room at the top by pushing others off.

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The moment a girl finds her ideal she begins to search for a substitute.

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The man who is unable to live within his income must be content to live without.

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Men who accomplish most never seem in a hurry no matter how much they may have to do.

Churchill's War Review

(Continued from Page 1)

shiploads of troops in Greek caiques may have slipped through. Very heavy losses have been inflicted by our submarines, cruisers and destroyers upon transports and small Greek ships and it is not possible to state with accuracy how many thousands of enemy troops have been drowned. But the losses have been very heavy. The services rendered by the Navy in the defence of Crete have not been discharged without heavy losses to them. Our fleet has been compelled to operate constantly, without air protection, in effective bombing range of enemy airfields.

However the decision of the battle may go, the stubborn defence of Crete, one of the important outposts of Egypt, will always rank high in the military and naval annals of the British Empire.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRAQ

In Iraq, our position has been fully re-established and the prospects have greatly improved. There has been no further adverse development in Syria.

In Abyssinia, daily, Italian surrenders continue and many thousands of prisoners and masses of equipment are being taken.

ATLANTIC DRAMA.

While this drama is enacted in the Eastern Mediterranean, another episode of an arresting character is in progress in the northern waters of the Atlantic. Last Wednesday, the new German battleship "Bismarck" accompanied by the new eight-inch cruiser "Prince Eugene" was descried by our air reconnaissance at Bergen and on Thursday, it was known that they had left.

FATE OF "HOOD"

Many arrangements had been made to intercept them should they attempt, as seemed probable, to break out into the Atlantic Ocean with a view to striking at our convoys from the United States and during Friday night, cruisers got into visual contact with them as they were passing through the Denmark Strait between Iceland and Greenland and at dawn on Saturday, the battleships "Prince of Wales" and "Hood" intercepted them. I have no detailed account of the action, because events have been moving so rapidly but "Hood" was struck at about 23,000 yards by a shell, which penetrated into one of the magazines and blew up with only very few survivors. This splendid vessel, although designed 23 years ago, is a serious loss to the Navy and even more so are the men and officers.

HUNT FOR "BISMARK"

Throughout Saturday, our ships remained in touch with the "Bismarck" and her consort and arrangements were made for effecting battle at dawn yesterday morning, but during the night, the weather deteriorated, visibility decreased and the "Bismarck" by making a sharp turn, shook off pursuit. I do not know what happened to the "Prince Eugene" but measures are being taken in respect of her.

Yesterday shortly before midday, Catalina aircraft, one of a considerable number of those very far-reaching scouting planes, which had been sent to us by the United States (cheers) picked up the "Bismarck" and it was seen that she was making for French ports —Brest or Saint Nazaire. Thereupon further rapid dispositions were made by the Admiralty and of course, the moment she was known to be at sea, the whole apparatus of our ocean control came into play, very far-reaching combinations began to work and last the Fleet Air Arm torpedo-bomevening from yesterday afternoon. bers and sea-planes from the "Ark Royal" (laughter and cheers) made a succession of attacks upon "Bismarck", which now appeared alone, without her consort. bout midnight, we learned that "Bismarck" was struck by two torpedoes amidships and astern. The second torpedo apparently affected the steering of the ship for she was reduced to very low speed and continued making uncontrollable circles in which condition she was attacked by one of our flotillas with two more torpedoes, which brought her virtually to a standstill far from help and far outside the range from which enemy bombers—aircraft from the French coast—could come upon the scene.

DISPOSING OFF OF "BISMARCK"

This morning at daylight "Bismarck" was attacked by pursuing battleships and I do not know what were the results of the bombardment. It appears, however, that "Bismarck" was not sunk by gunfire and she will now be despatched by torpedo. This is now proceeding and it is thought that there cannot be any lengthy delay in disposing of this vessel.

Great as is our loss in "Hood" "Bismarck" must be regarded as the most powerful enemy battleship as she is the newest enemy battleship and the striking of her from the Germany Navy is a very definite simplification of the task of maintaining effective mastery of the northern seas and maintenance of the northern blockade.

SHADE AND LIGHT

In a few days it should be possible to give a much more detailed account, but the essentials are before the House and although there is shade as well as light in this picture, we have every reason to be satisfied with the outcome of this fierce and memorable naval encounter."

NO CONSCRIPTION FOR N. IRELAND

Mr. Churchill then announced the decision not to impose conscription on Northern Ireland.

He declared: "We have made enquiries in various directions and come to the conclusion that at the present time although there can be no dispute about our rights or merits, it will be more trouble than it is worth to enforce such a policy."

Conservative Sir Alfred Knox asked whether H. M. S. "Hood" had got special equipment to guard her magazines in view of what happened at the battle of Jutland in the last war.

Mr. Churchill replied that the "Hood" was refitted about ten years ago and during the war, she had been several times in hand for short periods to get her turbine-blades attended to but no such major reconstruction of the ship which was known to be thinly armoured, was possible during the war.

The House had settled down to other business when Mr. Churchill rose again and "intervened with great respect" to announce that "Bismarck" was sunk. The intervention was greeted with thunderous applause.

No More 'Navicerts' For Ships To Petain's France

LONDON, May 27.

The Minister of Economic Warfare was asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government would permit food ships from the United States to pass through the blockade to unoccupied France.

He replied that no further "navicert" was at present under consideration.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD SHOPS TO REOPEN

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

Representatives of 67 Mahajans assembled to-day in Manekchawk under the presidentship of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and decided to reopen their shops to-morrow, while reiterating their demand for an impartial tribunal "to enquire into the responsibility for the outbreak and course of riots in April and May." —A. P.

Iraqi Air Force Wiped Out

ANKARA, May 27.

Naji Shawkat, Minister of Defence in Rashid Ali's Government in Iraq arrived here to-day and is now staying at the Iraqi legation.

It is stated at the legation that he is here "for medical treatment."

The Iraqi air force is reported here to have been virtually wiped out, but some German planes are continuing to fight.—Reuter.

Rashid Ali Upsets Nazi Time Table

LONDON, May 27.

German circles in Ankara openly admit that Rashid Ali upset their time table when he decided to fight the British at the beginning of May, according to a Columbia radio commentator broadcasting from Ankara early on Tuesday.

The commentator stated that a German spokesman told him that the trouble in Iraq was not due to develop until the Germans had taken Crete and Cyprus.

The same informant said that German aid to Iraq was very small.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Middle East

In Iraq the aerodrome at Mosul was again bombed and German aircraft bombed Habbaniyah yesterday afternoon without causing damage or casualties.

In Libya, Benghazi was again bombed yesterday.

Other operations in the Mediterranean included a successful attack on enemy merchant vessels off the North African coast and a raid on the aerodrome on Scarpanto Island.—Reuter.

Operations In Rear Of Baghdad

The latest report from Iraq says that British motorised units are operating east of the Euphrates in the rear of Baghdad.—Reuter.

TENSION IN SYRIA German Infiltration Continues Unabated

HAIFA, May 27.

Messages from Beirut indicate that there is still tension in Syria but the Government appear to have succeeded in allaying the population's fear of becoming involved in military operations.

It is trying to persuade the population that Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan are acting in their best interest.

German infiltration continues unabated, especially in the Aleppo District.—Reuter.

Nazi Planes Cross Syria

CAIRO: German planes continue to cross Syria but the flow is a mere trickle compared with early days, according to reports received here. This is probably because German hands are full at Crete.

Their passage is reported as having a marked anti-Vichy effect on opinion in Syria, especially as the authorities there concealed the true facts at first, thus making the worst impression, when they were revealed.—Reuter.

Battle Of Crete

(Continued from page 1)

tection. The hillsides around Malemi and Suda are littered with parachutes giving the appearance from a distance of fallen flower petals. British officers have been detailed off to instruct Greek troops in the art of combating paratroops, which continue to drop in large numbers. An officer from Crete, says that the Cretans courage is beyond praise. They had not been armed but many already possessed muskets, sold rifles, which they supplemented with tommyguns taken from paratroops. The mountain folk are co-operating closely with the British, scouting villages, reporting the presence of pockets of German troops and indicating the shortest routes leading to the capture of the enemy.

YOUTH MISSING.

The youth of Crete are largely absent since the majority of the Cretan Division, which went to Greece fought with great valour and died or were captured and did not return to Crete. However, youngsters and old men are giving a good account of themselves. Despite the heavy bombing of Suda Bay, Cretan dockers are undaunted and working day and night resting only during air raids.

Britain's Loses In Naval Units

LONDON:—So far all enemy efforts to land seaborne troops in Crete have been frustrated by British warships which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, including many thousands drowned.

It is known, however, that the British lost two cruisers (Gloucester and Fiji) and four destroyers (Juno, Greyhoud, Kelly and Kashmir), while two battleships and several cruisers were damaged but not seriously.

In the meantime reinforcements are safely reaching Gen. Freyberg in Crete.

How Br. Cruisers Were Sunk

It is stated that the destroyer Juno was sunk by a stick of bombs on Tuesday night when the British naval forces were withdrawing through the straits north of Crete.

The first invading convoy was sighted on Wednesday night which was dispersed with heavy losses, as already reported.

The destroyer Greyhound and the cruisers Gloucester and Fiji were sunk while going to the assistance of hardpressed light units in the strait north of Crete. The destroyers Kelly and Kashmir were sunk by dive bombers, while bombarding the Malemi aerodrome and searching for survivors from the Fiji. The destroyer Kimberley did great work in picking up 250 survivors and safely making port.

Throughout the actions the British ships had no air fighter support and had to rely on their own anti-aircraft fire.

In addition to the warships sunk, two battleships received hits, while giving cruisers anti-aircraft support.

Nazi Losses

In Crete, the Germans lost two caiques and two E-Boats sunk, and two other E-Boats were damaged.

ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE

An Admiralty Communique announces that British naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean prevented any enemy seaborne landing in force on the islands of Crete up-to-date and inflicted heavy losss upon laden enemy transports endeavouring to reach the island. In addition to two troops convoys already announced as broke up by British forces with heavy loss to the enemy, a British submarine has sunk by gunfire two caiques (Greek boats) full of German soldiers. Further details are still awaited.

Two enemy E-boats have been sunk and two other enemy E-boats were damaged in these operations and it is known that a number of German aircraft have been shot down by the British ships, although detailed reports of these have not yet been received.

Operations of this type in confined waters and without fighter-protection against very large air forces employed by the enemy cannot be undertaken without losses and the Admiralty regret to announce that the following ships were sunk:—

Cruisers Gloucester (Capt. H. A. Rowley) Fiji (Capt. P. B. William-Poulett) and the destroyers Juno (Commander St. J. R. Tyrwhite), Greyhound (Commander W. R. Marshall-A-Deane) Kelly (Capt Lord Louis Mountbatten) and Kashmir (Commander H A. King).

Survivors Landed

It is already known that the following numbers of survivors from the ships lost have been landed:—Thirty-four officers and 500 men from Fiji. Eight officers and 120 men from Kelly. Nine officers and 150 men from Kashmir. Six officers and 98 men from Juno and three officers and 88 men from Greyhound.

It is regretted that no news is yet available of the survivors from Gloucester but since Gloucester was sunk not far from the Greek mainland and it is known that ample boats and rafts were available, it is hoped that many of her company have survived.

Sir B. Rama Rau's Broad Hint To The 'Whites'

Afghan Independence Day Party

The Royal Afghan Consulate was 'en fete' on Tuesday evening when an 'At Home' was given by Monsieur Mohamed Chouaib to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the Independence of Afghanistan.

There was a garden party in the consulate compound and covers were laid for more than 200 invitees. A band was in attendance while the guests partook of tea. Monsieur Chouaib moved from table to table and shook hands with all the guests which included members of the Consular Corps in the city and some of the prominent citizens of Bombay.

What Is Unidentifiable Coin

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The treatment which is being meted out since recently to the public by the authorities of the H. M. Mint—the final authority in connection with coins—in their interpretation of some of the terms and technicalities of the Government Regulations relating to coins, is not quite fair. The soldered and shroff-marked coins which are defaced are, under Act III of 1906 of Government of India, acceptable and paid for. But recently queer methods have been introduced in determining the unidentifiable nature of defaced coin.

Soldered and shroff-marked silver coins, bearing the device of the head of one of the reigning sovereigns named in the article 43 of the Resource Manual, being diminished by reasonable wear are regarded as legal tender according to the Resource Manual. Since last ten months, however, thousands of soldered and shroff-marked silver coins are rejected, being characterised as "unidentifiable", when soldered coin tenders are sent to the H. M. Mint, Bombay, for examination and valuation purposes. The situation thus created has become so agonising that one is, indeed, at a loss to understand the correct, nay, revised interpretation of the term 'unidentifiable'. One with a naked eye will easily identify the coins as the British India Government coins. But to the great surprise and annoyance of the public, the authority in charge the H. M. Mint, Bombay, considers the same as "unidentifiable coin."

The coins, a photograph, of which is herewith enclosed, are samples of coins rejected as 'unidentifiable' by the H. M. Mint, Bombay, in the soldered coin tender. It can be clearly observed from the photograph that the coins bear clear traces of Government mintage and retain sufficient impression to admit of 'identification' as British India Government coin.

Will the Governor of Reserve Bank of India rise to the occasion and make an earnest effort to relieve the public of their legitimate grievances and at the same time enlighten them as to correct interpretation of the term "Unidentifiable Coin". — Yours, etc.,

JAYCHAND M. OSWAL.

Warriors Of Hindustan Are Not Fighting Hitler In Vain

DURBAN (By Mail).

What was regarded as a brilliant farewell reception in honour of Sir B. Rama Rau, High Commissioner for India in South Africa, was held at the City Hall, Durban, on the 22nd April at which there was present a large and representative gathering of Europeans and Indians.

Messages of felicitations in appreciation of the work done by Sir Rama Rau, received from General J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, Minister of Finance and Education, Hon. R. Stuttaford, Minister of Commerce and Industries, Col. C. F. Stallard, Minister of Mines, Hon. F. C. Sturrock, Minister of Railways and Harbours, were read at the function.

Mr. A. M. Lokhat, President of the Natal Indian Association wished farewell to Sir Rama Rau in a speech.

Replying to the address Sir Rama Rau in the course of an important speech in which he elaborated on the change of status of his office, reviewed the Indian situation in South Africa.

CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.

For some years before I arrived in this country in 1938, the anti-Asiatic agitation was gathering momentum. The racial issue was prominent throughout the General Election campaign of 1938, and the situation was undoubtedly aggravated by the emotionalism stimulated by the Voortrekkar celebrations at the end of 1938. I need not describe to you the subsequent events in 1939, because they are all quite fresh in your mind. The Transvaal Interim Act was passed and segregation legislation was definitely threatened. A serious crisis had developed.

CHANGE SINCE WAR

With the declaration of War in September 1939, and the coming into office of a new Government there was a change in the atmosphere. India's colossal War effort and the enthusiastic support given by the leaders of the Natal Indian Association to South Africa's own effort and particularly in connection with the recruitment for the Indian mechanical transport corps was undoubtedly a major factor that has contributed to the creation of a more cordial atmosphere. You members of the Natal Indian Association have by your willingness to associate yourselves with the Lawrence Committee have demonstrated your desire to deal with this question of penetration on non-statutory lines and to seek a solution which could be honourably accepted by Indian community. Your assistance has been appreciated by your European colleagues on this Committee, who have, I think, passed a resolution placing on record the valuable co-operation they received from you. I can assure you that your work on this Committee in spite of considerable opposition from certain quarters and in spite of formidable difficulties which the problem presents, has also been greatly appreciated and recognised by the Union Government. You have created and fostered the atmosphere in which the problem can be discussed dispassionately. You have had opportunities of understanding the European point of view and the Europeans also are now in a better position to realise your difficulties and troubles in regard to housing in Durban. I hope you will continue this collaboration and co-operation and see that whatever the difficulties an honourable settlement of this question is reached on a friendly and non-statutory basis. At the same time, I hope the Europeans will recognise the strength of Indian feeling in this country in regard to the question of segregation and the difficulties of a community which has no power to influence the policy of the Council through the exercise of the franchise.

The question has often been asked in India as well as here what the Agents-General have been doing in regard to the uplift clause of the Cape Town Agreement. It is not for me to assess the work of my predecessors, but I should like to say something about the efforts made during the last three or four years.

POLITICAL RIGHTS

In the sphere of politics, as I have already indicated, the Indian community has been fighting a rear-guard action for several years. I have referred to a series of measures which were directed against Asiatics and which were not subsequently proceeded with. I do not say that in all cases it was the Agency that was responsible for the final result, but the achievement though perhaps of a negative character is of very great importance considering the circumstances of this country. The one great positive achievement, however, has been very recent and that is the passing of the Feetham Resolutions which have implemented the policy initiated by Dr. Malan in 1932. Indians for the first time in the history of the Transvaal have been given the right of ownership of land, though in limited areas. I hope that in the political sphere we have at last turned the corner and that soon after the War if not earlier an attempt will be made to deal with the whole Indian problem in a comprehensive and generous manner and to seek a solution that can be honourably accepted by India as well as this country.

ECONOMIC STATUS

It is in the economic sphere that there has been the greatest progress during the last three or four years. Under the Wage Act, as you all know, a Wage Board has been established, whose duty it is fix wages for various industries throughout the Union.

We have also, thanks to the sympathetic attitude of the present Government, been able to secure a reversal of the policy which had resulted in the reduction of Indian employees in the Railways and Harbours Department from 2,500 in 1920 to about 400 in 1939.

EDUCATION

In regard to education, the position in the Transvaal and the Cape Province can be regarded as fairly satisfactory. Primary education in both these provinces is free, and facilities for education are adequate. The Transvaal Provincial Administration has recently agreed to the establishment of an Indian Secondary School at Johannesburg. A building has been provided by the generosity of the Indians, and an institution similar to the Sastri College in Durban will soon come into existence. I am hopeful that when the financial position becomes a little more stable the Administration will be in a position to accept compulsory education for Indians.

I am sorry, however, to say that in Natal the facilities for Indian education are still inadequate though considerable progress has been made. Over 40 per cent of Indian boys and girls are out of school and in the subsided schools, Indian teachers are getting salaries as low as £5 a month only slightly more than the wages of an unskilled labourer. The question of educational facilities in Natal was one of the subjects discussed at the first Round Table Conference, which led to the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. I am sorry to say that in spite of the efforts of my predecessors and myself, in no year, as far as I have been able to analyse, has the expenditure on Indian education exceeded the subsidy from the Union Government. In 1935-36 after considerable persuasion a sum of £10,000 had been voted by the Provincial Council for the development of Indian education. I discovered only eighteen months ago that although this sum had been allotted, only £200 was actually spent.

As you know, I addressed the Provincial Executive on this subject in March, 1940. I had a very sympathetic hearing and I was hopeful that there would be a substantial improvement in regard to Indian education. The Department has agreed to start High School Classes at Ladysmith and there have been minor improvements in regard to the salaries of teachers and certain other matters, but it has not been found possible to do anything substantial. I hope that you will continue to press these representatives until the more important Broome Education Commission recommendations are given effect to.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In regard to University education, there have been considerable developments since the establishment of Sastri College, which is, of course, an institution for secondary education. For several years, however, College Classes have been held in the evenings at the College. There are now over eighty students during University work at this College. Johannesburg and Cape Town have for some considerable time admitted non-European students to the University and Johannesburg has recently provided clinical facilities for non-European medical students. As you know, until last year, Indian medical students had to go to Europe or India for clinical training after their second-year course, because no facilities for such training were provided. The Johannesburg hospitals refused to have non-European students. I attach great importance to these developments, for one of the defects in the structure of Indian Society in this country has been the non-existence of a highly educated middle-class. Without such a section, no community can function effectively in political life.

The improvement of Indian housing conditions was also one of the points raised in the Agreement of 1927, but it is only in the last three years that practical steps have been taken by local authorities.

FUTURE OF INDIAN COMMUNITY

With the closing of Indian immigration to this country, any danger which may ever have existed in the political or economic sphere has totally disappeared. The Indian community will be in the future as in the past mainly a community of small farmers, market-gardeners, labourers and party shop-keepers. An insignificant number of professional and businessmen emerge from their ranks, but the vast majority do little more than make a bare living.

Yet these people are the representatives of a great and ancient civilisation, of a nation which passed through many vicissitudes but which has never lacked men of great courage, ability, learning and spiritual power. Some of you had the privilege of meeting Gandhi here and many of you will recall the names of Mr. Sastri, the first representative of the Government of India here and also of Sir Radhakrishnan, the eminent Professor of Comparative Religion in the University of Oxford, whom I had the pleasure of introducing to South African audiences two years ago. I would also remind my European friends that the Natal Indians are fellow countrymen of the gallant troops whose exploits in the campaigns in North and East Africa have aroused the admiration of the whole Empire. These warriors of Hindustan to whom Mr. Churchill paid so notable a tribute the other day, come like their fellow countrymen here, from families of farmers and traders.

I leave this country at a time of great anxiety. The British Empire, the vast majority of whose citizens are not of European origin is fighting not only for its continued existence, but in the belief that the only hope for free men of all races and colours lies in the defeat of Hitler, and all that he stands for. I know that the people of Natal share this belief and will make any sacrifice to secure its fulfilment. Is it too much to hope that as a contribution to our cause, they will lift their eyes to a wider horizon, envisage for a moment the scale of the present conflict and determine to do what they can to ease the lot of their Indian fellow citizens? A gesture of goodwill on their part would I am sure have its repercussions not only here in Natal, but in India, which with its almost unlimited resources may well become the arsenal of freedom. I am not making an appeal at the moment for any particular relief for my fellow countrymen. I merely ask the Europeans to take a wider and more generous view of their difficulties, and to treat the Indians among them as fellow citizens and co-defenders of a great and righteous cause.

Little Enemy Air Activity Over Britain Last Night

LONDON, May 27.

London had a 16th successive night without bombs. There was little enemy air activity over Britain during the night, according to an Air Ministry "Communique".

Few bombs were dropped in the south.—Reuter.

Scheme To Educate Butchers & Flayers

CALCUTTA, May 27.

A scheme to educate butchers of slaughter houss and flayers in villages of the province, in improved methods of flaying, by actual demonstration, is under consideration of the Government of Bengal.

Under the proposed scheme, a peripatetic combined flaying demonstration and grading party, designed on the model of the U. P. scheme, will visit teachers and flayers in different villages of the province, explain to them the correct method of flaying and popularise among them the use of improved knives and right chemicals. The defects arising out of bad flaying will also be pointed out to the flayers by the party. The scheme, which is proposed to be given effect to during 1941-42 will be carried out on an experimental basis for a year.—A. P.

Satyagraha News

PUNJAB'S EXAMPLE FOR DELHI

SATYAGRAHIS CONVICTED FOR "NOTIFICATION OF THEIR INTENTION" TO BE RELEASED

NEW DELHI, May 27.

It is understood the local Government have decided to release all Satyagrahi prisoners who had been convicted for notifying the District Magistrate of their intention to offer Satyagraha.

This follows the Punjab Government's decision to release all such prisoners.

Besides those in the Delhi Jail there are five such prisoners in different jails of the Punjab.—A. P.

Madras Convictions

MADRAS, May 27.

Five Congressmen were convicted to-day by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city. Mr. M. Ramanujulu Reddi, District Board Member North Arcot and Mr. Ramachandra Reddiar, Secretary District Congress Committee North Arcot, were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to further one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. P. V. Ramachandra Ayer member Tamil Nad Congress Committee was sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The remaining two were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

FAMILY INTERVIEWS BY SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

RANCHI, May 27.

The Government of Bihar, it is understood, have passed certain orders regarding family interviews by Satyagrahi prisoners.

Such interviews, which do not take place in the presence of any official will in future be restricted to son, daughters, mother, father, son-in-law and daughter-in-law of the prisoner, and in case of friends, only to those who manage the private affairs of the prisoner.—A. P.

Turner Sentenced Under Defence Rules

CALCUTTA, May 26.

On a complaint filed by the Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal Bengal, Nakul Chandra Bera was sentenced to four days' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 5 by the Magistrate of the Sealdah Police Court, under Section 14 read with Section 13(2) of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance. The accused left employment as a turner at the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipore on January 5. This is the first case under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance reported in the Province.—United Press.

47 CONGRESSMEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

BENARES, May 26.

Forty-seven Congressmen have offered Satyagraha in the three districts of Ramnagar, Bhadohi and Chakia in Benares State, but no one is reported to have been arrested so far.

Three persons, believed to be directing the movement in the State have, however, been arrested.—A. P.

Hyderabad Congress Secretary Arrested

KARACHI, May 26.

Mr. Kishenchand, Secretary of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, for anti-war speech, alleged to have been delivered by him during the national week celebrations.—A. P.

Arrested Under Defence Of India Rules

KARACHI, May 26.

News has been received here of the arrest of Abdul Khaliq, a former Municipal corporator and at present attached to the Japanese Consulate here, at Hoshiarpur, Punjab, by the Punjab Police during the weekend. The arrest is stated to have been made under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

LORD ERROL MURDER CASE

NAIROBI, May 26.

The trial of Sir Delves Broughton on a charge of murdering Lord Errol opened to-day before the Chief Justice of Kenya.

Lord Errol was found dead in a car outside Nairobi on January 24.

A police witness said that Lord Errol was Assistant Military Secretary soon after the war broke out, but it was not part of his duty to deal with orders for internment of Italians. The witness agreed that Lord Erroll was a successful "ladies' man".

Counsel asked: "Is there anything in this crime which precludes the possibility of its being the work of two or more persons?

Witness replied: "No."

Counsel: "One of these might have been a woman?"

Witness replied: "Yes".—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY TO SAVARKAR

Hinduism Never Sanctions Brutality And Sees No Difference Between Cowardice & Cruelty

PATNA, May, 27.

"I see no difference between cowardice and cruelty. We need neither in India. We need strength which will defy even death. I see no evidence of that strength in the attack of defenceless old men, women or children or in a stab in the back from behind whether the attack is made and the stab is given at Dacca, in Sind or in Bihar by a Mussalman or by a Hindu. Hinduism that I love and cherish never sanctions such brutality."

Thus observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the course of a statement to the "United Press" replying to the statement of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha issued recently in connection with the riot situation in Bihar Shariff and Dr. Rajendra Prasad's observations thereon.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"I find a short statement which I signed along with other gentlemen of Bihar has been brought down on me by Mr. Savarkar. I do not know why Mr. Savarkar and others selected me out of the so many signatories to that statement for their condemnation. Now he has come with another statement condemning me for the reply which I gave to a question that arose out of his statement. I do not know what report he had before him of my speech at Patna.

"As a matter of fact I have addressed many public meetings within the last fortnight or so where I have said more or less the same thing. In none of them have I claimed that I represent the Hindus or lead them, nor do I wish also to quarrel with any one who feels satisfied that he alone is entitled to represent or lead the Hindus. I am an humble individual and maintain that I am entitled to have my opinion about men and events and to express it, and that right cannot be taken away from me by any one. Mr. Savarkar has drawn upon his imagination when he says: "Babu Rajendra Prasadji says he is a Hindu and the Hindus are his own people and as a Hindu leader it is his duty to admonish the Hindus alone."

WHAT RAJEN BABU SAID

"Mr. Savarkar proceeds to ask the question whether I have repudiated or cut off my connection with the Congress. The question does not arise as I have never said what is attributed to me. What I said at so many places during my tour is that when I say anything, I have an object in view and that is that my speech should have an effect on those for whom it is intended. If I said anything about the misdeeds of the Mussalmans of Dacca or of Sind, I was not sure if it would reach those who were responsible for them and even if it did reach them whether it would have any effect on them. My condemnation of these misdeeds was, therefore, unnecessary and ineffective; it might also create bad blood. The best course, in my opinion, therefore was to leave it to the Mussalmans whose words would carry weight with those responsible for those misdeeds to condemn them.

"So far as Bihar was concerned, I felt the people of Bihar and particularly the Hindus might yet listen to me and so I told them what I along with others felt about the deeds into which they had been betrayed.

BELIEVE IN REPRISALS?

"What after all, does Mr. Savarkar mean? Does he mean to say that a misdeed ceases to be a misdeed if it is done by a Hindu? Does he want that the Hindus of Bihar should indulge in atrocities on the Mussalmans of Bihar for atrocities committed by the Mussalmans of Dacca or Sindh or anywhere else against the Hindus of that place? Does he believe in reprisals in which no distinction has to be made between the guilty and the innocent and a Hindu or a Mussalman has to and ought to be made to suffer for the mistakes and misdeeds of his co-religionists elsewhere, although he may have had no hand in them or even knowledge of them? If not, what is the wrong in my warning against such misdeeds or even condemning those who I expect may listen to me, and not waste my time and energy in addressing those who I consider are not likely to attach any weight to my words? If I know the Mussalmans of Dacca or of Sind would listen to my words, I would like to address them as I did the Hindus of Bihar.

NO ANALOGY

It is no use dragging in the British Government in this controversy and I am surprised that a person with the acuteness of Mr. Savarkar should have done so when he knows that there is no analogy between the two cases. Besides, the whole argument is based on the use of expressions like "our and our own" etc. which were never used by me.

"I do not think that any one who encourages misdeeds and atrocities renders any service to his community and with all respects I submit that the Hindus cannot be made strong by indulging in cruel acts. They must be able to defend their life, honour and property whenever an attack is made on it, no matter who makes it and where and when it is made. If a Hindu happens to be in minority in a province, he should be able to defend himself with his life. He should develop that strength. I know he can do it more efficiently with non-violence as I conceive it but even with violence if he cannot be non-violent.

NO PLACE FOR BRUTALITY

He will never be able to defend himself if he is asked to rely upon reprisals by the Hindus where they may happen to be strong. I see no difference between cowardice and cruelty. We need neither in India. We need strength which will defy even death. I see no evidence of that strength in the attack of defenceless old men, women and children or in a stab in the back from behind, whether the attack is made and stab is given at Dacca, in Sind or in Bihar by a Mussalman or by a Hindu. Hinduism that I love and cherish never sanctions such brutality."—United Press.

Baluchis Plump For

Non-Violent Fight For India's Freedom

Tri-colour Hoisted At Quetta: Leaders' Appeal For Support To Congress Programme

QUETTA, May 25.

The first meeting in Quetta of the Baluchistan National Congress was held last evening when about five thousand people were present.

Earlier in the day, the National Flag was hoisted at the office premises of the Baluchistan National Congress.

A number of speeches were made explaining the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and the Congress programme. People were asked to enrol themselves as members of the Congress and unite, irrespective of caste or creed in the non-violent fight for India's freedom.—A. P.

CHEMICALS IN WAR CONTRACTS

Central Govt. Directions To Indian Manufacturers

SIMLA, May 27.

All holders of stocks of sodium bichromate, potassium bichromate and crome alum, or any proprietary compound of similar chemical composition are called upon by a notification in a "Gazette of India" extraordinary not to use, sell, exchange, move or otherwise dispose of their stocks and are asked to submit to the Director of Chemicals, Departments of Supply, Government of India, New Delhi, by June 10th a statement of stocks in their possession or in the course of delivery or an order.

The holders are, however, permitted to use such quantity of any of the chemical substances directly required for the execution of current Government war contracts.

The Central Government directs manufacturers of these substances to declare in writing to the officer mentioned above their monthly manufacturing capacity and actual or estimated monthly outturn of the substances.—A. P.

Extruded Lead Pipes Produced In India

SIMLA, May 27.

Extruded lead pipes are now being produced in India and have been found to be satisfactory, it is stated here.

The manufacture of this essential store will help considerably in making India self-supporting in the production of plant for chemical and explosives factories.—A. P.

Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd.

The Report of the Directors and audited Balance Sheet of the Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd. shows that the company commenced business on the 31st May, 1940 and it is the first Balance Sheet for a period of 10 months only. During this short period the Syndicate earned a gross profit of Rs. 31,893 6-4 and after paying all overhead charges the Directors recommended to declare a very decent dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax. The Syndicate created a sensation by declaring dividend so soon and established public faith in the management of Mr. S. Chatterji.

The Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., under the able guidence of Mr. Chatterji, has been making an extensive propaganda and has been able to draw the attention of the general public to this line. The authorised Capital of the Syndicate is Rs. 25,00,000 and within the short period under review shares worth Rs. 4,19,450 has been sold, out of which Rs. 1,48,585 has been paid-up, and upto the date shares worth about Rs. 4,65,000 are sold, out of which Rs. 1,57,000 has been paid. This rapid progress in sale of shares shows the popularity of the Syndicate.

Syrian Aerodrome Bombed

LONDON, May 26.

The Beyereout radio announced on Monday night that this afternoon 20 British planes bombed and machine-gunned the aerodrome at Palangra in Syria.—Reuter.

BETTER INFORMED THAN WAR CABINET

Dominion Premiers Are In Touch With Latest War Situation

LONDON, May 26

A suggestion that Dominion Prime Ministers were probably better informed of the daily war position than members of the Cabinet—perhaps even of the War Cabinet itself—was made by Mr. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia, at a luncheon in London in honour of Mr Ronald Cross, new British High Commissioner in Australia.

This was due, added Mr Bruce to the system of daily conferences between the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Dominion High Commissioners, who immediately sent off to their respective Prime Ministers the most informative cable on the war position which probably left London.

In the appointment of Mr. Ronald Cross to go to Australia Mr. Bruce said, he saw the means of ensuring even fuller co-operation between Australia and the mother country.

TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIA

Mr. Ronald Cross, replying, spoke of the complexities of the shipping position in which, he said, the sinking of every vessel was more or less a blow to Australia, her shipping, her exports, munitions supplies and even reinforcements themselves. Mr. Cross also stated that the development of Australia's war industries had surpassed even the most optimistic expectation. Mr. Cross highly praised the merit of Australia's fighting men which, he said, had stirred the whole world. They seemed to combine, he added, not only capacity to resist but that one way—which was the highest standard of fighting quality.—Reuter.

BR. EXAMPLE FOR AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, May 26.

Appealing for unity in Australian politics the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, who has just returned from England via United States said: "I do not care whether I remain the leader but whoever the leader must be supported by the unity of purpose in action and spirit of the people."

In reference to the United States Mr. Menzies said: "I believe that we will not look to America in vain. The people are ready to follow President Roosevelt, but for the next six months we must rely on ourselves.

"I passionately beg you to follow the example of Britain. The war was producing a new order of chivalry whose knights were found in the back streets and lanes of Britain. I have returned a burning enthusiast on the subject of what women are doing for Great Britain."

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN SYDNEY

The first contingent of Italian prisoners of war arrived in Sydney and were sent to a camp in the country.

Deputation To Wait On Bihar Governor

PATNA, May 27.

The Patna District Hindu Sabha have decided to send a deputation to wait upon the Governor of Bihar and place before him the Hindu Sabha's point of view regarding the Bihar Sharif Riots.

The deputationists will include Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay and others.—A. P.

WAR MAPS

THACKER'S NEW LARGE SCALE WAR MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST

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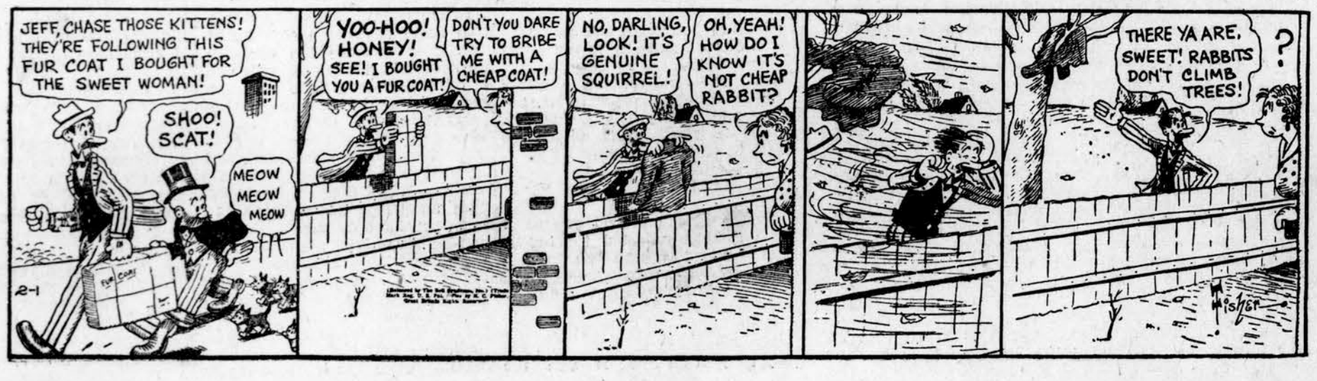
The Peroxide in Macleans makes it correctly antiseptic. Its pleasant flavour makes it a delight to use—and it is most economical

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.
50

MUTT AND JEFF—As They Say, It's an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Some Good — By BUD FISHER


JEFF, CHASE THOSE KITTENS! THEY'RE FOLLOWING THIS FUR COAT I BOUGHT FOR THE SWEET WOMAN!
SHOO! SCAT!
MEOW MEOW MEOW
YOO-HOO! HONEY! SEE! I BOUGHT YOU A FUR COAT!
DON'T YOU DARE TRY TO BRIBE ME WITH A CHEAP COAT!
NO, DARLING, LOOK! IT'S GENUINE SQUIRREL!
OH, YEAH! HOW DO I KNOW IT'S NOT CHEAP RABBIT?
THERE YA ARE, SWEET! RABBITS DON'T CLIMB TREES!
?
2-1
FISHER

HOW CLEAN ARE your false teeth?

THIS TEST WILL TELL

1. Give your dentures your customary "cleaning" treatment, and then examine them carefully.
2. Now get some 'Steradent' at your chemists. Pour a little of it into a tumblerful of warm water and stir well. Insert your dentures and leave them while you dress or overnight.
3. When you take them out you'll find 'Steradent' has made an amazing difference—your dental plates will be clean and fresh.

This simple test has convinced thousands. It will convince you. It is guaranteed to do so, or the cost of 'Steradent' will be immediately refunded without question. The Dental Profession has endorsed 'Steradent' as the finest preparation ever produced for cleaning and purifying false teeth. Over 10,000 dentists prescribe it.

No matter how discoloured, stained or old your dental plates are, 'Steradent' is guaranteed to make them clean and fresh, and natural-looking as the day you first got them—**and keep them that way.** Every stain vanishes like magic; even the blackest tobacco stains of years' standing vanish completely after a few treatments. Mucin, tartar and all insanitary accumulations are also removed. Your plates regain their wholesome, flesh-pink colour. Dull, yellow-tinged teeth are made clean and lustrous. A powerful sterilising agent purifies your plates and leaves a refreshing taste. No brushing. No acids. Absolutely harmless to denture materials.

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Steradent

Sapru Reiterates:—

Main Principle Of Bombay Resolution

"VICEROY'S COUNCIL MUST BE COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF NON-OFFICIAL INDIANS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 27.

In his recent talks with the Viceroy and others, interesting information is available to show how far Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was prepared to go in matters of detail if the main principle of the Bombay resolution was accepted.

It appears, he expressed no objection to the retention of the present non-official Indian members in the Viceroy's Council.

Secondly, he did not ask for the amendment of the section of the Government of India Act requiring at least three members of the Viceroy's Council with ten years' service under the Crown as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru felt suitable Indians who satisfied this provision were available.

Thirdly, it was suggested by Sir Tej that the present Finance Member Sir J. Raisman could be made Financial Adviser to the Viceroy so that the Finance Portfolio could be given to an Indian Non-official.

Fourthly, he made it clear that the appointment of an Indian Defence member who would only be in charge of Police and Finance and represent the department in Legislature would not interfere with authority or responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief.

It appears to have been stated by Sir T. B. Sapru that he would not object to the selection of suitable individual or individuals from states and defined what he meant by "non-official Indian"

Finally, he was prepared to leave the selection of members of the cabinet to the Viceroy but he insisted that Viceroy's Council should be composed entirely of non-official Indians and should work as cabinet in the ordinary constitutional sense.

PROTEST AGAINST BOMBAY TENANCY ACT

Decisions Of Dharwar Watandars' And Inamdars' Conference

DHARWAR, May 26.

Resolutions protesting against the enforcement of the Bombay Tenancy Act in Dharwar and some other districts and requesting the Government to repeal it or at least suspend its operation during the pendency of the war to help mobilisation and exploitation to the fullest extent of the economic resources of the country were adopted to-day at the Dharwar District Watandars and Inamdars Conference held under the presidentship of Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar, M.L.A. The resolutions considered the act an impediment to the improvement of land and called up on landlords to take all constitutional step to render the act ineffective and prove it unnecessary.

The Conference requested the Government of Bombay to regrant the forfeited Watans in the district under the original conditions issued by the Secretary of State for India. Another resolution urged the increase of the remuneration of Patils and Kulkarnis.—A. P.

SIR MIRZA ON RURAL WELFARE

BANGALORE, May 26.

There could be no more deserving public cause than the extension of medical aid in rural areas in the State, observed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opening the new dispensary building at Koppa in Maddur Taluq to-day.

Sir Mirza claimed that he had taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the rural population during all the years he had been the head of the administration in Mysore and done all that lay in his power to promote their welfare and advancement.

Concluding, Sir Mirza said he was going to live in Bangalore after his retirement and that he would continue to watch with deep interest the further progress of the state.—A. P.

KEEPING AXIS INFLUENCE OUT OF AMERICA

Latin States An Important Factor

LONDON, May 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" Washington correspondent cabled on May 18:

Even Isolationists agree that Axis influence should be kept out of the Western Hemisphere. Two leading Isolationists—Senators Clark of Missouri, and Reynolds of North Carolina"—have joined the Administration and supported it in urging immediate American occupation of Martinique, Gaudeloupe and French Guiana.

The attitude of Latin America is an important factor in the situation. One of the great handicaps to effective pan-American co-operation is the fear among the United States' southern neighbours that Washington would either be unable or unwilling to use its armed forces to carry out its pledge to defend the New World against attack.

Hesitation in the face of the Axis threat to vital strategic points across the Atlantic would have an unfortunate repercussion and encourage groups in Latin America friendly to the Axis. It is a fact of which the Administration are fully aware and it will be taken into calculation in dealing with the problem.

A call for immediate occupation of the French African Atlantic port of Dakar by American forces is made by Major George Fielding Eliot in an article in the New York "Herald-Tribune" "If we are going as it would seem we must take over Martinique Gaudeloupe and French Guiana," he writes. "We ought to move on Dakar simultaneously".

Increase In Population Prevents Standard Of Living Going Up

BENEFITS OF NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY NULLIFIED

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, May 9.

Some interesting figures useful for studying the direction in which the people of Hyderabad are moving are given in the provisional report of the census which took place in March last.

These figures reveal the astonishing fact that the population of the State has gone up by as much as 12.2 per cent during the past ten years which now totals 1,758,000. The population of Hyderabad city has shot up by over 56 per cent.

This is due to three main causes. Firstly there are the increased health amenities, better hospital arrangements, parks, playgrounds, improved housing and slum-clearance which have resulted in lowering the death-rate, specially among infants. Secondly there is the steady industrialisation resulting in import of labour from outside, which itself proves that the city is moving forward to fresh progress. Lastly there is the expansion of the city limit which now totals 79 square miles.

Not Uniform.

The increase in population in the State, however, is not uniform. It varies from 20 per cent in one district to 5.5 per cent in another. The report does not mention what the reason is for this.

Obviously famine, pestilence, scarcity of water and means of communication at one end and better water supply, better crops, etc., at the other are responsible for the variation.

The census figures should enable the authorities to concentrate attention on the weaker spots in the State and to bring these territories in line with other districts in nation-building departments.

What Is Prosperity?

Though increase in population is taken in India to be a sign of prosperity and in fact is such a sign, it is time that the entire conception of prosperity should be changed if the people are to have real prosperity.

What happens in India is that with slight scope for improvement in life conditions the population goes up thus causing depressing in the standard of living to the same old stage as before.

This means that prosperity does not mean real prosperity. It only means increase in population and maintaining it on the same level as before.

Such a state of affairs, it is obvious, can give no chance to raising the physical, intellectual and moral standard of the people.

What is necessary therefore is a sustained attempt to keep the population under control and to raise the standard of living.

Density Of Population.

Another interesting fact as shown in the report is regarding density of population. Compared with the state of affairs in India Hyderabad is slightly less densely populated than the rest of India. It is 196 persons per square mile.

When, however, we take into consideration the phenomenon that large tracts in the district, composed of mild forests, uncultivable waste lands, etc., are almost totally uninhabited we can realise the pressure that is being exerted on the cultivable land. This is illustrated in the figures for the different districts.

The population has gone up by 15 per cent in Bidar District, 16.7 per cent in Warangal District and 18.8 per cent in Nizamabad District, while in Parbhani District it has gone up by only 5.6 per cent and in at least one district it has actually decreased.

These figures show that the districts which are already dense are getting denser at a far more rapid pace than the others where the population is not so crowded.

The most encouraging part of the report is on the figures on literacy. It has shot up by as much as 86 per cent in the past ten years and totals over 1,100,000.

This by no means implies that literacy has become universal in any sense of the word. It does mean, however, that literacy is spreading in the state at a fairly good speed and that the recent literacy campaigns are having some good results.

The city of Hyderabad stands first in this respect though in the rate of progress it stands eleventh, while the Osmanabad, District which is twelfth in rank in literacy, is first in the rate of progress.

It seems that after reaching a certain stage craving for literacy is satiated long before reacning the goal of universal literacy.

HARIJAN HOSTEL AT ROHA

(From Our Correspondent)
ROHA, May 27.

A hostel for Harijan students at Shri Dharia Road, Roha, was opened on Thursday at the hands of Rao Bahadur Bhadrapur, the Collector of Kolaba, when people of all communities including Parsees, Muslims and Bene Israelites were present.

Among those who spoke on the occasion were Mr. Ghatkambli, Mamlatdar of Roha Mr. G B. Deshmukh, Mr. N. N. Patil and Mr. S. L. Wadwalkar.

TOURIST-TRIO'S ADVENTURES

BANGALORE, May 26.

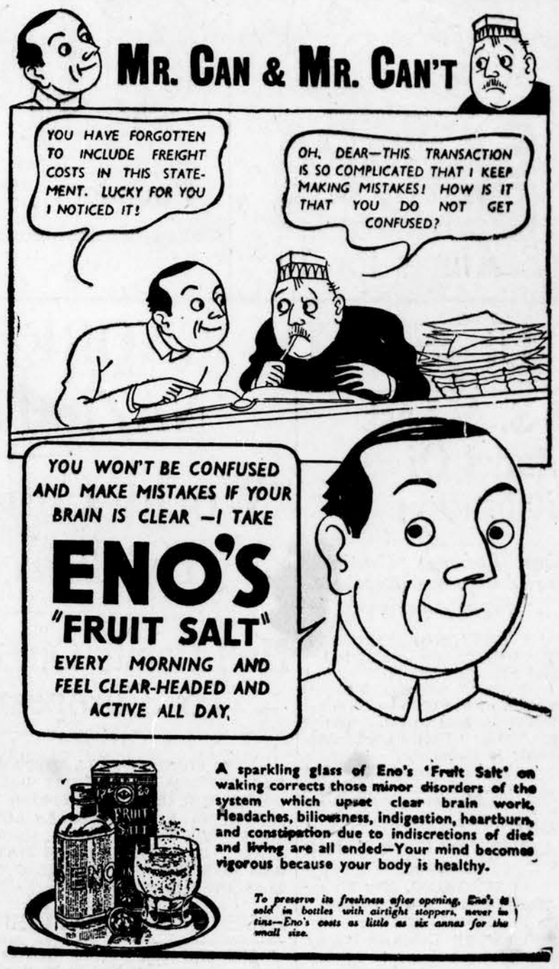
Mr. K. M. Pillai (Travancore), Mr. V. Gunavardhane (Ceylon) and Mr. Shanker (Singapore) who set out on a world tour on foot on 6th April 1934 are now in Bangalore after having visited some important places in the state. They have already visited Singapore, Malaya, Siam, China, French Indochina, Burma, Naga Hills and the whole of India, except South India. In the course of their tour in the Naga Hills they came across a tribe of aboriginees known as the Red Nagas and were imprisoned by them but escaped at night to Manipur State.—A. P.

Jinnah's Ooty Programme

OOTACAMUND, May 27.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Mysore.

According to his present programme, Mr. Jinnah will stay in Ootacamund for about a week. He is lunching with His Excellency the Governor at Government House to-day.—A. P.


MR. CAN & MR. CAN'T
YOU HAVE FORGOTTEN TO INCLUDE FREIGHT COSTS IN THIS STATEMENT. LUCKY FOR YOU I NOTICED IT!
OH, DEAR—THIS TRANSACTION IS SO COMPLICATED THAT I KEEP MAKING MISTAKES! HOW IS IT THAT YOU DO NOT GET CONFUSED?
YOU WON'T BE CONFUSED AND MAKE MISTAKES IF YOUR BRAIN IS CLEAR —I TAKE
ENO'S
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A sparkling glass of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' on waking corrects those minor disorders of the system which upset clear brain work, Headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heartburn, and constipation due to indiscretions of diet and living are all ended—Your mind becomes vigorous because your body is healthy.

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When you next go to your dealer for a hair-oil, ask him to show you a bottle of KESHRATAN. Smell its perfume *(Ooty Bouquet)* and ask its price. *You will find both of them so attractive.*

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U. S TO IGNORE LATEST NAZI THREAT

"World Conquest By Force" Exposed

Hull Points Out Similar Threats To European Countries

WASHINGTON, May 27.

MR. CORDELL HULL, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, HAS REPLIED TO ADMIRAL RAEDER'S WARNING THAT THE CONVOYING OF WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY WOULD BE AN ACT OF WAR. IT APPEARS TO BE SOME SORT OF A THREAT, HE SAYS, TO INDUCE THE UNITED STATES TO REFRAIN FROM MAKING ANY REAL EFFORTS IN HER OWN DEFENCES UNTIL GERMANY HAS ACHIEVED CONTROL OF THE HIGH SEAS.

TRUE TO NAZI PATTERN

This only was true to the Nazi pattern, he points out, because a similar system was used in the case of many European countries which were induced to avoid taking any effective defence measures until the Nazis were ready to seize them.

Mr. Cordell Hull declared that the warning by the Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy is an integral part of the Nazi programme of world conquest by force.

U. S. A. Last Citadel Of Civilisation

China Conveys Gratitude For Assistance Received From America

CHUNGKING, May 27.

"The world is now looking to the United States as the last citadel of civilisation," said Mr. Lin-Sen, Chairman of the Chinese National Government, here to Mr. Clarance Gauss, the new United States Ambassador to China.

Presenting his credentials Mr. Gauss expressed firm conviction that the principles for which the peoples of China and the United States stand for—freedom and liberty—would finally prevail.

He added that the long standing American friendship for China had been enhanced by their admiration of the Chinese determination to defend their freedom.

Referring to American assistance to China Mr. Gauss said that the United States was now becoming a great arsenal for those peoples who were defending their liberty, freedom and independence.

Recalling that he had been 30 years in China, he stressed his great faith in the Chinese people and his confidence in China's destiny.

Mr. Lin' Sen replying expressed appreciation and gratitude of the Chinese people for the assistance they received and undoubtedly would continue to receive from the United States.—Reuter.

CHINA STRENGTHENS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

CHUNGKING, May 27.

The Chinese counter-offensive in Shansi province in north central China is being extended, according to field despatches reaching here.

Chinese troops in the west and east of the province are swinging into action in support of the attack launched by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's men north of the Yellow River.

Further south Chinese forces are attacking Lunghai railway in the vicinity of Kaifing, capital of Honan province.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Nagpur Labour Leaders' Move

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

At a meeting of the representatives of Textile workers in the Central Provinces and Berar held at Nagpur on Thursday and Friday last it was decided to observe May 30 as general strike day to prepare the workers for general strike which probably will begin from June 15.

It was opined that the strike should continue till such time as the demands of textile workers were conceded. It was decided to observe general hartal in Nagpur on May 30 in sympathy with strikers.

KASHMIR LEGISLATORS TO RESIGN

SRINAGAR, May 26.

The General Council of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, which concluded its session to-day under the presidency of Sardar Budhsingh unanimously resolved to ask the members of the National Conference Party in the State Assembly to tender their resignations.—A. P.

ARGENTINE TO PURCHASE 22 ITALIAN SHIPS

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.

Argentine has reached an agreement to purchase 22 Italian ships totalling 50,000 tons interned in Argentine ports, it is authoritatively learned from semi-official sources.—Reuter.

Thai Asks Aliens To Quit Military Areas

BANGKOK May 27.

A Thai Government Gazette extraordinary publishes what is interpreted as retaliation against restriction of movements of aliens in defence areas in Penang where there is a large Thai population.

A royal emergency decree authorises the Government to forbid aliens to stay in any part of the country as deemed expedient from time to time with a view to "safeguard the peace, discipline and soldiarity" of the kingdom.

The first order under the decree says that aliens are not allowed to stay in two important military districts of Lopburi and Pcachinburi and the naval base district of Sattahit.

Aliens already there must leave within 90 days but exemptions may be granted.—Reuter.

MALAYA'S ROLE IN PEACE OF FAR EAST

LONDON, May 26.

The High Command of the British Imperial Forces look upon the Malayan garrison as the best insurance of peace in the Far East, declared Maj.-Gen. A. C. Percival, General Officer Commanding, Malaya, in an interview to-day.

Maj.-Gen. Percival disclosed that a chain of garrisons stretched from the northern frontier of Malaya to Borneo and explained that the aerodromes which extended to the frontiers of China must be protected by land forces. The past policy, he added, of having a large number of aerodromes had proved a wise one.—Reuter.

Britain Must Leave Matters To League And Congress

Must Declare That Constitution Formed By Mutual Agreement Will Be Accepted

KARACHI, May 26.

An appeal to the Congress to come to a settlement with the Muslim League in view of the gravity of the international situation and for a declaration by the British Government at the same time that a constitution jointly adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League would be accepted by the British Government was made by Sheikh Abdul Majid, former Minister of Sind, supporting a resolution on Pakistan at the Sukkur District Muslim League Conference held at Sultankot village.

Sheikh Abdul Majid added, "The whole Indian deadlock could be solved if the British Government make a declaration that it shall accept a constitution which will be framed by the Indians by mutual settlement among themselves and the Indian National Congress simultaneously declaring that it shall not draft or adopt any constitution without the fullest cooperation of the Muslim League."

He felt these two declarations would at once solve the Indian problem and an independent India with its unlimited resources in men and materials would certainly be in a position to bring peace to a disturbed world.

He opined that gravity of the international situation with ever increasing danger to the peace and security of India imperatively demanded Indo-British and Congress-League settlements.

Resolutions supporting the Pakistan Scheme of the Muslim League adumbrated at its Lahore Session and disapproving the tendency recently shown by some individuals among the Mussalmans to express opinions on constitutional problem over the head of the All-India Muslim League and affirming loyalty to the leadership of Mr. Jinnah were passed by the conference.

The conference which was presided over by Khan Bahadur Nawab Mukhdam Murid Hussain, M.L.A. (Central) was addressed by various Muslim leaders including Khan Bahadur Khuro, Mr. Khuro, Mr. C M. Syed, Kaz Mahmoodis sah and Mr. Rashdi and lasted two days.

Earlier a meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Council elected Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon and Sheikh Abdul Majid as President and General Secretary respectively.

A Working Committee of 22 was appointed including the Mayor of Karachi Mr. M. H. Gazder, Mir Bundeali Talpure, former Premier of Sind, Khan Bahadur Khuro and Mr. G. M. Syed, former Ministers. —A. P.

Gandhiji—Not Enemy Of Govt., Says Dy. Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

"Though the Congress differs from us and is in opposition, it is not our enemy. Our real enemy is Hitler and not Mahatma Gandhi".

This statement by Mr A. G. F. Farquhar, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, at a public meeting of the Mahars held at Kamptee, Nagpur, in the last week, was received with cheers by the audience.

Let Mills Stop Production Of Dhoties & Sarees

Handloom-weavers' Demand

SALEM, May 25.

A resolution requesting the Government of India to legislate giving a monopoly for weaving dhoties, sarees etc., to handlooms and allowing mills only to spin yarn and weave other kinds of cloths was passed at a Handloom Weavers Conference held at Ammapet, near Salem. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, M.L.A., presided.

The Conference requested the Government of Madras to provide better facilities for granting loans to members of weavers' co-operative societies and also patronise handloom cloth

The Government was also requested to afford protection to silk-weavers by levying a high import duty on foreign silk cloth and yarns.—A. P.

U. P. Hindu Conference

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji will preside over the U. P. Provincial Hindu Conference to be held here on September 25, 26 and 27.—A. P.

U. S. A. To Construct 58 Auxiliary Vessels

WASHINGTON, May 27.

President Roosevelt has signed the Auxiliary Naval Ships Bill which authorises the construction of about 58 naval auxiliary vessels totalling 550 thousand tons. The estimated cost is 350 million dollars.—Reuter.

Nazi Hold On Iraq Will Spell Disaster To Us, Says Raza Ali

He Exhorts India To Shatter Rashid's Dream

MORADABAD, May 26.

"What is my duty if I find my neighbour's house is on fire? My instinct of self-preservation would impel me to do what I could to extinguish the fire, or in any case to bring it under control to prevent it from spreading to my house. The knowledge that my neighbour had himself been guilty of incendiarism would not deter me from fighting the flame. This was exactly the situation created by Rashid Ali in Iraq," says Sir Raza Ali, in a statement to the press, on the situation in Iraq 'vis-a-vis' the position of India.

"Closely bound to Iraq as Indian Muslims are by ties of religion, culture, traditions and in many cases, race and language," he continues. "They cannot be indifferent to the fate of Iraq and the titanic struggle in which small and wide-awake countries have been most anxious not to involve themselves."

But while developments in Iraq caused grave anxiety to Indian Muslims, the rest of India could not possibly look upon them unconcerned. Indeed the growth of the air arm has extended India's western frontier to the banks of euphrates and Tigris.

Rashid Ali's secret treaty with the Germans, proceeding he says, would prove no more than a scrap of paper, for one accustomed to swallowing a camel could not be expected to strain at a gnat. Rashid Ali must really be blind if he could not see by his short sighted action that he was not only bring ruin to Iraq but also endangering the independence of other Arab countries.

Summing up India's position Sir Raza Ali says: "It is obvious, once the Nazis succeeded in getting their hold on Iraq, it would be impossible to prevent the scene of warfare being shifted from that country to India. India's plain duty, therefore, is to see that Rashid Ali's dream remains unrealized."—A. P.

"Sin To See Cows Being Slaughtered"

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya's Plea

BENARES, May 26.

Addressing a public meeting, yesterday organised by the All-India Cow Protection League Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya emphasized the necessity of protecting cows and appealed to the public to leave sufficient pastures in villages and towns for cows to graze.

It was a sin, he added, to see cows being slaughtered. He called upon Indians—Hindus and Muslims—to shelter cows from slaughter houses.

The League was recently established in Benares to take necessary measurs to protect cows and supply pure milk to the public.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I did not go to the Rotary Lunch yesterday and I regret it intensely, because I missed hearing first hand the reply of Mr. J. R. D. Tata in his vote of thanks to the speaker of the day. Thirteen minutes after the Rotary lunch was over, I was rung up by an official of the Rotary Club, (one of my Gestapo Agents!) and given an almost verbatim report of Mr. Tata's speech, which I have since checked up and found to be substantially correct. Mr. Tata will, I dare say, feel a little perplexed at the efficiency of my organisation and I shall be pleased to know from him how closely I have reproduced his words.

* * * *

The speaker was Wilfred Russell, a young Englishman from Killick Nixon, now turned Air pilot defending the Indian Empire. There was, of course no big enough Indian to speak on the subject—Indian Air Force—and it doesn't seem very important what Mr. Russell said when you read what Mr. Tata replied: "I do not know what your reactions to Rotarian Russell's talk has been. I must confess that my own feeling is one of disappointment, dismay and a sinking heart". Mr. Tata reviewed some of the things Mr Russell said and added: "One of the lessons of this war upto now has been that a country without an adequate air force is in deadly peril .....We have read and heard from various sources what is being done in England and in the Dominions and the United States to meet and defeat the mortal threat from the air. It remained for us to be told what part was allotted to India in this great struggle."

* * * *

And then comes the shattering criticism made by Mr. J. R. D. Tata—mark you, Chairman of Tatas, Chairman also of the War Loan Committee—on the Indian Air Force Scheme. Mr. Tata said: "We are told that the Indian Air Force is being no less than quadrupled. Within a couple of years the skies of India will be clouded by the thundering mass of India's air squadrons. Four of them, fellow Rotarians! About 36 planes in all! Germany has lost more than three times as many in a few hours over England and both she and England are each building more than twice that number every day. We are told that we are training no less than 300 pilots over a period of two years, that is, 150 pilots a year. In Canada alone British and Dominion pilots are being trained at the rate of 15,000 or 20,000 a year. Need I say more?"

* * * *

Top class, Mr Tata, top class. You will not be knighted if you go round town saying things like that, but you'll leave a name behind if you carry on like this and come out of your secluded air-conditioned room in Bruce Street .

* * * *

There is an Indian for you—speaking like an Indian—an Indian that no Government House can buy. More men like him—young men—without titles should fill the jobs that are now filled by titled nobodies.

FAMILY ENTRAPPED IN FIRE RESCUED

LAHORE, May 27.

A fire which broke out last night in a furniture godown and threatened the Regent Cinema and two adjoining buildings on Macleod Road was brought under control after two hours of strenuous efforts on the part of the fire brigade assisted by the Civil Lines Police and the Civic Guards.

When the fire spread from the godown to an adjoining building, a man, his wife and their child were trapped in an upper storey but all three were rescued.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 30,000.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

COME ON! YOU KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR MASTER'S MURDER! SPILL IT!
I DON'T DARE, H'INSPECTOR, I DON'T--ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, I'LL TALK. IT WAS---
1-12
FROM THE WINDOW OVERLOOKING THE GARDEN, UNKNOWN HANDS LIFT A GUN...
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THE CROSSHAIRS OF THE TELESCOPIC SIGHT COME TO REST. A TENSE FINGER SQUEEZES THE TRIGGER...
HEY, WAS THAT A SHOT?
DON! LOOK!

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